



Daily Report

Latin America

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7 April 1989

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Cuba

Planes Arrive With Troops From Angola

FL0604141089 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] Two planes with Cuban internationalists arrived from the People's Republic of Angola yesterday afternoon and evening in compliance with the gradual withdrawal program of the Cuban troops from the sister African nation.

One hundred and forty-nine internationalist combatants set foot on Cuban soil at approximately 2100. They were welcomed by Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Politburo, and Division General Senen Casas Regueiro, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and first vice minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, as well as other leaders of the party, state, and the Union of Young Communists [UJC].

Roberto Robaina, member of the PCC Central Committee and first secretary of the national UJC, stepped down from the aircraft, accompanied by other leaders of the party and the youth organization with the joy of having fulfilled their duty.

[Begin Robaina recording] Each time, in each encounter we had with each one of our combatants at their post, in the most complex times and under the most difficult conditions, their only comment was that of ratifying to the party, the UJC leadership, and the commander in chief that they are willing to remain there as long as needed and fulfill the missions assigned there and in this country. I believe that this large contingent is now willing to tackle here the missions the revolution and the commander in chief assign us. [end recording]

The first aircraft with 155 internationalist combatants arrived 3 hours earlier. It was confirmed once more, with the slogans and cheers, that the revolution can put its trust in the young people.

Politburo Member Welcomes 500 Internationalists

FL0604155489 Havana Radio Reloj Network
in Spanish 1502 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo, has presided over the official welcoming ceremony for the approximately 500 internationalists who recently arrived to the fatherland. The ceremony was held at the Cacahual where the monument to Antonio Maceo is located.

Machado Ventura and Division General Senen Casas Regueiro, first vice minister of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces], as well as other leaders, briefly chatted with the Cuban combatants.

Closing the solemn ceremony, Lionel Soto, member of the PCC Central Committee, said that for South Africa and its puppets the first phase of the defeat, in Cuito Cuanavale, was even more difficult and decisive, because of the powerful deployment of our armed contingents of the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] and SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization]—making the racists become aware of the crushing defeat.

He added that now the internationalists will join in the development of our society.

Havana Cites Reports on Fighting in Namibia

SWAPO Wants 'End to Hostilities'

FL0604132589 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] Although UN officials have said in Windhoek that the peacekeeping forces would be taken to Namibia by plane, an EFE news release assured that fighting between South African and SWAPO forces continue in northern Namibia and has moved westward.

According to AFP, SWAPO said in a statement that it is ready to put an end to hostilities and send its representatives to the combat zone together with the UN assistance group for transition. The report adds that the conflict broke when SWAPO combatants were grouping waiting for instructions from the UN group and were attacked by South Africans.

Meanwhile, Marrack Goulding, UN assistant secretary general for political affairs, began in Luanda an intense consultation program on the latest events in Namibia. One of Goulding's aides said he already had the first contacts with the Angolan Government and SWAPO members.

UN Forces Arrive in Namibia

FL0704011189 Havana Television Service in Spanish
0000 GMT 7 Apr 89

[Text] An intense atmosphere of negotiations to try to save the Namibian independence process is occurring in various African capitals. In a press conference in Windhoek, the Namibian capital, a UN spokesman was optimistic. He said that the arrival of UN supervisory troops in Namibia is increasing.

So far, only 1,000 of the 4,650 blue helmets of the UN Transition Assistance Group, UNTAG, have arrived in Namibia. These troops are in charge of supervising the independence process of Africa's last colony.

According to various sources, the war in northern Namibia, on the Angolan border, continues. South African troops and guerrillas of the South-West African People's

Organization, SWAPO, have been having clashes since Saturday, when the cease-fire, stipulated in UN Security Council Resolution 435, should have gone into effect.

The fighting began when Pretoria's army attacked independent forces. A press source has said that at least 20 corpses of people identified as SWAPO members were in graves located in the combat area for over 3 days.

Namibian Situation Assessed

*FL0704014289 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network
in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Apr 89*

[Editorial report] Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish at 0100 GMT on 4 April broadcast a special 1-hour program on Namibia as part of its "Open Agenda" program. The program featured host Miguel Rivero and guest commentators Ricardo Alarcon, Cuban vice minister of foreign affairs; Armando Entralgo, director of the Cuban Center of African Studies, and Victor Kautzman, assistant legal director of the Cuban Foreign Ministry.

The program opens with a 3-minute documentary prepared by the UN Information Service which describes the territory and summarizes the history of efforts to obtain its independence.

Rivero then states that this program is owed to the viewers because it had been promised for some time. Rivero then asks Alarcon to give a brief explanation of Resolution 435.

Alarcon then answers that since the approval by the United Nations of this resolution, there has been trouble between South Africa and the international community.

Rivero asks Alarcon if there are supposed to be observers during the transition period, to which Alarcon answers that South Africa is responsible for organizing elections in Namibia. However, says Alarcon, they are not supposed to organize this alone because the United Nations wants to guarantee that the elections are carried out. [Video clip shows scenes of Namibians in exile.]

Rivero then states that many people wonder why South Africa left the rich region of Namibia. "Were there internal factors?", Rivero asks.

Entralgo states that the number of political pressure groups in South Africa have increased and have been of "spectacular importance in the 1980's." Some of these groups are the religious groups, student groups, and the African National Congress. Some of the other reasons, says Entralgo, are the cost of war and other economic factors.

At this point, Rivero asks Kautzman what legal actions can be taken by the United Nations to influence the situation in Namibia.

"The United Nations have been trying to eliminate all of the existing laws that are of a discriminatory nature", says Kautzman, "as well as those which limit the freedom of the citizens, the negro citizens in particular." Kautzman continues by saying that beginning with Resolution 435, the legal system in Namibia is examined and the decisions are made as to what changes are to be made." Kautzman adds that "some of the racist laws had been in existence since 1915."

Rivero then says that there are still some legal matters, such as voting age, to be determined.

Kautzman answers that South Africa wants the legal voting age to be 21, but SWAPO wants the voting age to be 18. The South Africans want the legal voting age to be 21, continues Kautzman, so that they can deprive "tens of thousands of people from voting." Kautzman adds that another part of the agreement is that the remaining South African Troops would be located in two army camps, one in (Ochibelu) and the other in Grootfontain.

Host Rivero then says that SWAPO cannot win a majority, to which Entralgo answers that there are always many forces and that the situation cannot be looked at from the point of view of those who oppose SWAPO. Entralgo continues by saying that most people believe that there will be a SWAPO victory. The question is, Entralgo continues, is by what margin they will win.

Rivero then asks if the Walvis Bay matter has been resolved and Alarcon says that it has been determined that it is part of Namibia. Alarcon adds that 1,500 South African troops will remain there until the elections in Namibia and that the troops will all be out by November.

Alarcon concludes by saying that the Cubans can feel proud for the role Cuba played in this process.

The host thanks his guests and viewers and the program ends.

RSA Returns to 'Old Ways' of Fighting

*FL0604134689 Havana Radio Reloj Network
in Spanish 1234 GMT 6 Apr 89*

[Text] Military operations continue today in northern Namibia after South Africa's movement of large forces to an area of Ovambo, where very heavy clashes are taking place.

A correspondent from the British BBC in the area of the conflict zones said that the most severe operations are being carried out by the South African units, which shows they are returning to their old ways in those types of clashes. The source reported that, in a small town, approximately 30 bodies, that according to Pretoria were combatants of the South-West African People's Organization, SWAPO, were left outside for several hours in the midst of oppressive heat.

Other eyewitnesses observed a lot of movement in Ovambo which specialists called tracking actions [as heard] by the SWAPO.

New Operations Launched

*FL0604182089 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Apr 89*

[Text] The South African Army, which continues to occupy Namibia illegally, launched new operations against SWAPO units today. The racist troops are implementing their refined repression practices through clashes with SWAPO and the civilian population that is demanding the end of occupation and the holding of free and democratic elections. The actions are taking place in the northern Province of Ovambo bordering Angola. News reports indicate a large deployment of Pretoria Army forces and Namibia territorial forces equipped and trained by South Africa in Ovambo.

South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha gave an ultimatum to the pro-independence organization and set 8 April as the deadline for withdrawal or surrender.

According to the tripartite agreement signed by Angola, Cuba, and South Africa, and UN Resolution 435 for Namibia's independence, the RSA should have begun withdrawing its troops last 1 April.

Gorbachev Ends Visit; Wins 'Admiration'

*FL0604161789 Havana Radio Progreso Network
in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Apr 89*

[Jose Armas commentary]

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev ended his visit to Cuba in the same way he began it, surrounded by the respect, gratitude, and warm feelings of friendship and admiration of Cubans. Moreover, Gorbachev has left us the historic event of his stay and the unforgettable memory of captivating days full of color and sympathy. In a few words, Gorbachev won the hearts of the people.

There will be time in the future for a purely political analysis. Undoubtedly, it should be dealt with again. However, we will now basically examine the human side. We met Gorbachev from a distance since the black days toward the end of 1985. Then, a devastating hurricane crossed the country from one end to the other and had disastrous effects on the economy. It was at that time when Gorbachev became personally interested in the damages and spontaneously offered to help. Since that time, a wave of sympathy had influenced the psychology of grateful people such as ours.

But, this is only one aspect, and perhaps it is not a decisive one. The decisive one came now that he was face to face with the Cubans. Gorbachev was able to assess our people and he did so justly. In our judgment, Fidel explained it accurately when referring to Gorbachev's treatment toward Cuba. He said Gorbachev never

treated us with paternalism, never with a hegemonic attitude, always as equals. Gorbachev has been able to see us as a revolution that has had an enormous moral effect in the consciousness of the world. He has been able to see the leader of this revolution, Comrade Fidel, as an eminent revolutionary of the 20th century and a man of legendary destiny.

Therefore, as Gorbachev himself said, the solidarity of his country with ours is not subjected to temporary ties but it is secure and consolidated by the same interests and ideas. Fidel has just taught us a concept we should keep in mind permanently. Gorbachev and the rest of the Soviet leadership should be successful in the tasks they have been called upon to carry out during their particular historic time. We not only wish them success, said Fidel, but we need it. Not only Cuba, but all the Third World countries. The best of humankind wishes it and all humankind needs it.

PRAVDA Carries Text of Friendship Treaty

*FL0604151989 Havana Radio Reloj Network
in Spanish 1414 GMT 6 Apr 89*

[Text] The Soviet newspaper PRAVDA carried today on its front page the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty between Cuba and the USSR which was signed during the visit of the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, to our country.

The newspaper carries the full text of the document, as well as a picture of it being signed by the highest leaders of the two countries, Fidel Castro and Mikhail Gorbachev.

The Soviet press also highlights excerpts of Gorbachev's speech to the National Assembly of the People's Government in which the general secretary of the CPSU underlines the will of the USSR to deepen its relations with our country.

Other Soviet newspapers report on the complete success of the talks between Fidel and Gorbachev and affirm that new horizons are now open for Cuban-Soviet cooperation.

Rome Daily Interviews PCC Secretariat Member

*PM0604093489 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian
25 Mar 89 p 14*

[Interview with Communist Party Secretariat member Jorge Risquet by Fabio Scuto in Rome; date not given]

[Excerpt] Rome—[Passage omitted] [Scuto] Your relations with perestroika certainly cannot be described as perfect. What is the present status of your relations with Moscow and Gorbachev?

[Risquet] Our relations with Moscow are of very close friendship. There is no change. The meetings between Fidel Castro and Gorbachev have been very cordial and

characterized by mutual understanding. Now we are expecting Gorbachev in Cuba in a few days. He was due to come before but the Armenian earthquake caused the important appointment to be postponed. It will be a wonderful opportunity for dialogue.

[Scuto] Fidel Castro has shown skepticism toward the new course. As a communist political leader, how do you assess the internal changes in the USSR?

[Risquet] We divide perestroika into two aspects: the international and the domestic. We are very well-disposed toward the dynamism of Gorbachev and his leadership for the sake of peace, detente, and disarmament and the understanding reached on the destruction of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe—especially if this process proceeds through the total destruction of not only nuclear but also chemical weapons. We believe that the resources saved through progressive disarmament can be directed toward the Third World. Peace for the major powers but peace also for the minor nations. Without peace there is no development. The Third World is experiencing a situation of such terrible poverty and ignorance and is overwhelmed by the foreign debt. Regarding the measures adopted in domestic policy, we believe that every country is master of its own options and must seek solutions to its own problems. It is not difficult to show that Cuba's and the Soviet Union's problems are very different: The USSR is a huge country with a very specific history. We are a small country 90 miles from the United States, with a different history. We too are rectifying the errors of the past and the Soviets are correcting theirs. We are not surprised that there is a wind of renewal in a country such as the USSR, just as there is renewal in Cuba too. The historical reappraisal going on in the USSR is their own internal matter. We do not need to reconsider our analysis. If they are discussing the Stalinist period in Moscow, that is their affair; we do not need to do so. We used to be accused of doing whatever Moscow told us, and now we are accused of not doing what they do, of not having our own perestroika.

[Scuto] A peace epidemic has exploded in the world thanks to the thaw created between the United States and the USSR. This polarization between the two seems to have overshadowed the Nonaligned Movement.

[Risquet] The Nonaligned Movement still has great validity and topicality, which must definitely be revived. The movement supports detente and disarmament worldwide—a process that we considered irreversible. However, there are forces in the world that do not want this dialogue, which is why there will be a struggle to make detente an irreversible process. The Third World must struggle to eliminate the foreign debt that it cannot pay. The industrialized countries pay less for our products every day, while they charge more and more for the goods that we purchase. The Nonaligned Movement will be the trade union of the developing countries.

[Scuto] What is the present situation in Angola and Namibia following the negotiations with South Africa?

[Risquet] Following the November UN accords, UN troops must enter and begin the process of establishing peace in Namibia. According to Resolution 435 South African troops must withdraw from Namibia in the first 3 months (April, May, and June this year—LA REPU-BBLICA editor's note). The accord calls for the withdrawal of 3,000 Cuban troops before 1 April as a goodwill gesture, and we have done this. It was these troops of ours that prevented Angola from being torn apart, that repelled the South African invasion, and achieved Namibia's independence, decided on by the United Nations 10 years ago. The South Africans would never have negotiated, had it not been for our military pressure.

[Scuto] The withdrawal of Cuban troops marks a major reduction in Cuba's involvement in Africa. Is it the end of an era?

[Risquet] Cuba's role in Africa has been deliberately exaggerated. Cuba has helped many African countries—over 20. We have sent medical assistance above all, and we intend to pursue this path. In the year 2000 we will have 10,000 medical staff working in the Third World, the majority of them having been invited to Africa. Africa's health problems are tragic. It receives much more medical assistance from Cuba than it does from the WHO.

[Scuto] Didn't negotiating with a racist regime such as South Africa give you the feeling of dealing with the Devil?

[Risquet] It is not easy to sit opposite a South African, but we negotiated on the basis of the fact that they were forced to negotiate by the pressure of our 50,000 troops and the tens of thousands of Angolans, despite their own massive military involvement. They were squeezed between the possibility of fighting and being defeated or finding a negotiated path. It was on this basis that we negotiated with them. When you find yourself in such a position of strength, you can negotiate even with the Devil.

Authorities Rescue Haitian Castaways
FL0604014489 Havana Television Service in Spanish
0000 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] Members of the Border Guard Troop Directorate rescued 43 Haitians who were adrift in a sailboat in the Medio Channel, some 15 miles north of the Caibarien fishing port in Villa Clara.

The Cuban authorities aided the castaways. Among them were 8 women and an 7-year-old boy. They were given food, water, and medical assistance. The group was in Cayo Frances awaiting good weather to go to sea again.

The critical situation in Haiti causes dangerous attempts such as this, many of which have ended in tragedy.

Castro Sends Greetings to New Yugoslav Leader

FL0604025989 Havana Radio Reloj Network
in Spanish 0239 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] The new prime minister of Yugoslavia, Ante Marcovic, has received the members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Belgrade in the headquarters of the Federal Executive Council.

On that occasion, in an atmosphere which was classified as warm and fraternal, the delegation with Cuban Ambassador Zoila Rosales [as heard], conveyed Commander in Chief Fidel Castro's congratulations to Ante Marcovic on his new position.

Working Talks With GDR End in Price Protocol

FL0604185089 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] Working talks between Cuba and the GDR have ended with the signing of a protocol in the economic sphere of prices. Arturo Guzman Pascual, minister president of the State Committee for Prices, and Walter Halbritter, director of the Office of Prices of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, signed the document. The agreements include the exchange of experiences and issues, training courses, and scientific-technical cooperation. This bilateral cooperation will be in effect until 1991. Joaquin Benavides, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the National Economic Management and Planning System Commission, was also present at the ceremony.

[Begin recording] [Guzman Pascual] I want you to know that we are going to take advantage of this aid and will use it for the construction of socialism in our country.

[Halbritter, in German with simultaneous Spanish translation] We are very honored, very satisfied with this aid and I guarantee that we will do everything possible to maintain this cooperation between our organizations. We are going to strengthen them and make a large contribution to the strengthening of socialism in Cuba and the GDR. [applause] [end recording]

Brady Plan 'Useless Solution' to Debt Problem

FL0604213089 Havana Radio Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] In a relatively short time, we will be able to compare what the Brady plan will contribute to the solution of the Third World's foreign debt problem. As it looks now, the plan will definitely be applied.

The meat of that plan consists in reducing the debt of 37 developing countries by 20 percent. However, this will be done with one condition: The governments chosen for this will submit themselves to the severe economic reform programs dictated by the IMF.

To put it more clearly, this is to unload the heavy weight of the debt, which is already bringing bloody and unfortunate consequences to the continent, on the backs of the people. This highly advertised plan, which was elaborated by the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury will not lead to anything, and will not go any further than playing the sad part of a useless solution.

We will see how it will not even be useful in sending a minimum of air to the already suffocated economies of the Third World. The debt is nothing more than a corpse, and there is only one thing to do with the dead: bury them.

It is not necessary to, again, bring to light the history that supports this truth; reality proves it to us every day.

Now, the stubbornness to keep dealing with the foreign debt with this program is causing another danger, the death of democratic processes, especially in Latin America.

If they really want to work in favor of democratic processes in the continent, the debt problem must be given a real solution. Cosmetic solutions do not work here because cosmetic solutions are worth nothing when faced with reality.

Also, in this process, part of the responsibility falls on the debtors. To accept the unpopular situation of the financial entities that are under the empire's control is to fall into the trap of a vicious and insalubrious cycle, or what's worse, demagoguery and opportunism.

'Combatant Parade' To Commemorate May Day

FL0604152589 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] International Workers Day will be marked with a combatant parade toward Havana's Revolution Square and events in every municipality and provincial capital. With the spirit of dedication to work, the labor festivity will be held in honor of the 50th anniversary of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] and the 16th CTC congress.

The parade will begin at 0900 on Monday 1 May and will last 2 hours. Some 500,000 people will participate. They will be headed by the capital's construction contingents, manual canecutters who have reached the million arrobas cutting mark, and delegates to the World Youth and Students Festival. Some 1,400 outstanding workers from the entire country will be at the presidential platform.

Protein To Diagnose AIDS Produced in Country
FL0604163489 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] Cuba has produced, through genetic engineering, the AIDS protein that is used to diagnose the illness. This is one of the scientific achievements the country will present in the meeting on interferon and biotechnology which will be held in Havana from 17 to 22 April.

Correction to Gorbachev Speaks to ANPP
WA0704164089

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Gorbachev Speaks to ANPP," published in the 6 April Latin America DAILY REPORT, page 7:

page 7, column one, penultimate paragraph, first sentence, make read: ...[Speech by Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev to the National Assembly in Havana; live in Russian with simultaneous Spanish translation]...(correcting subslug)

Correction to Comparison of Speech to ANPP
WA0704162789

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Comparison to Gorbachev Speech to ANPP," published in the 6 April Latin America DAILY REPORT, page 16:

page 16, column two, paragraph five, first sentence, make read: ...Havana Cubavision Television in Spanish at 0155 GMT on 5 April broadcasts a recording...(correcting GMT time and date)

*** PNR Chief Garcia Analyzes Crime Increase**
32480099a Havana MONCADA in Spanish
Jan 89 pp 3-8

[Interview with Brigadier General Alberto Garcia Entenza, deputy minister of the interior and head of the DGPNR [General Directorate of the National Revolutionary Police], by Jesus Barreto; date and place not given]

[Text] [MONCADA] How is crime developing in Cuba?

[Garcia] Currently, we are seeing an increase in certain types of crime. This increase and the crimes for which it is seen reflect a situation which, although it has not reached a critical level, is negative and worrisome and something to which we must put an end and reverse as soon as possible.

It is a fact that if we compare our situation in this regard with those in other countries on this continent and throughout the world, we have here an extremely positive picture. However, we must not forget that our society is accustomed to very high levels of security and

calm, because the economic and social system favors them, and we are obliged to maintain this situation to which our fellow citizens have a right and which they demand.

The increase is seen above all in property crimes, if we compare the figures with those last year. There has been an increase in armed robberies throughout the country, and this problem is most acute in the capital. Although the number of robberies involving violence is not very high, an upward trend can indeed be seen.

Increases are being seen in the theft and slaughtering of large livestock. The trend in this sector has become evident in recent years.

I believe that the development of crime cannot be assessed simply by determining whether there are more or fewer incidents, without taking into account all of the factors of an internal sort within the police system and in the society outside it which lead to this result.

First of all, I want to mention the shortcomings in police work. Failings have occurred in the coordinated use of personnel, resources, and opportunities, leading to a lack of timely and efficient action. The responsibility for these errors falls on us, the commanders.

Without a doubt, economic difficulties have a certain effect on the development of criminal conduct, although they are not by any means the full or determining cause.

In evaluating the functional situation in the country, it is necessary to consider the role played by the promulgation of the new Criminal Code. This tool, which is more just and more consistent with our real situation, broadly incorporates a policy of differentiated treatment in our substantive penal law, facilitating its implementation pursuant to the criminal policy of the state.

Notwithstanding, the new code has been put into effect. It is an efficient tool, but it is a new one for the judges, prosecutors, and police. We have not yet learned to use it so as to extract a maximum of benefit from the existing institutions, and we even interpret it or the criminal policy it incorporates wrongly.

On repeated occasions, our minister, the minister of justice, the president of the Supreme Court, the attorney general, and other officials and experts have emphasized that the code provides for flexibility, but for severity as well, and that it is necessary to continue to deal harshly with crime.

Despite these efforts, an erroneous view has prospered to a certain extent. This is the view that a phase of contemplation, tolerance, and mildness with regard to crime and criminals has begun. And, in some cases, a state of confusion has been created, even among the police, resulting in the wrongful application of the flexible and

tolerant aspects of criminal policy to individuals who merit something different. This is a factor in the upward trend in criminal activity which should not be minimized.

Objectively, it is also necessary to analyze what the prison release policy has meant to the functional situation of the police system. This policy, which is essentially just, is a wise method for use in the battle against crime.

The Social Concern and Prevention Commissions, the mass organizations, the police themselves, and all of the resources and potential in our society are being put to use in order to bring about the social reintegration of the citizens. But, of course, this is a difficult task involving obstacles and difficulties, and not everything comes out as we would want or desire.

To date, only an insignificant number of those released from prison have committed further crimes, and this is impeccable proof of the just nature of the measure and what can be expected of it.

[MONCADA] Nowadays the violations of social discipline have become an unavoidable subject. Some of these incidents even border on vandalism. What steps have the police taken to resolve this situation?

[Garcia] I really do not believe we can speak of acts of vandalism. It is true that there has also been an increase in reprehensible conduct involving violations of social discipline, and these irritate the people, affect the public order, and occasionally cause damage to public or personal property. These are incidents which the people repudiate, and they must be opposed energetically, firmly, and decisively. They involve individuals who improperly discard waste or garbage just anywhere; who violate the public order in various places, activities, vehicles, and public locations; who conduct themselves in shameless, vulgar, and rude fashion; who engage in disrespectful conduct, in clearly criminal situations; or who break the most basic rules of coexistence and social behavior.

The causes of these kinds of conduct include the shortcomings in our society, and also the fact that for many years, we had an attitude of tolerance and mildness toward lack of discipline, allowing it to proliferate and to take root to the point that, with the current conduct, it has reached an uncontrollable level. Many of those guilty of this type of lack of social discipline are very young, almost adolescent individuals, who apparently are beyond the control of their families and who reveal shortcomings in their training and education.

We must deal with them intelligently, going to them in the areas and places where they gather and, naturally, in cases where it is necessary, we must act firmly to detain them, take them to police units, and apply the measures

provided in the Criminal Code or the decrees covering violations to them, or to those responsible for their actions, in the case of adolescents.

Troublemakers represent another type of violation of social discipline. They are no longer adolescents, but adults whose conduct, even if they are not criminals, is frankly criminal and antisocial. It is these individuals who are most dangerous and who disturb the citizens the most. It is necessary to deal with them without concessions of any kind, to use the force of the police at its fullest, to punish them, and to clear our cities, our capital in particular, of this undesirable plague.

It must be said that the people have reacted with great determination and energy to the party appeal to confront the issue of violations of social discipline. Already, in a period of just a few weeks, we have seen concrete examples of courageous and firm attitudes in dealing with this type of conduct, which we all reject.

For us in the police, it is tremendously encouraging and stimulating to sense the popular support expressed in the citizens' unhesitating support when we are dealing with a certain situation, when they encourage us with constant expressions and evidence of solidarity, understanding of our work, and a firm and determined decision to help us.

What has been achieved within a short time leads us to believe, with absolute conviction, that we will be able to put an end to these negative examples of lack of discipline, and to achieve success in the struggle against them very shortly.

We know that the police are at the heart of this struggle, and we must put them to use with firmness and intelligence.

Pursuant to the instructions of our minister, we are emphasizing the need to make use of the authority of the police.

Showing disrespect for a police agent or disobeying his orders is unacceptable behavior, as is any attack upon such an agent, to an even greater extent. When no respect is shown for a police agent's authority, he is forced to impose it. If anyone resists, he must be forced to obey, and if he is attacked, a forceful response will be needed.

In any one of these situations, the police agent must not hesitate to use the force required to reestablish order, but it must cease as soon as the violator has been brought under control. The use of force must be justified, because it is even more unacceptable and repugnant if the police lapse into abuse, excessive force, or violence.

[MONCADA] The relations between the police and young people are a frequent polemic issue. How do the police view this problem?

[Garcia] Nowadays our police have an advantage in this connection, because a very high percentage of the police personnel are no more than 30 years of age, and this index will even improve in the future.

The policy pursued with regard to young people is basically designed to prevent them from seeing police agents solely as repressors. We are trying to eliminate this image of police work. The young people represent the present and the future of the country, of the revolution, and the police force exists, among other things, to help to safeguard this present and to guarantee that future.

Some very superficial opinions voiced about young people have frequently concerned us. One cannot take action against a young person because he likes to wear his hair a certain way, or dresses in a certain fashion, prefers a certain kind of music. One can take action only when he has committed a violation of social discipline or a crime, and this should be made clear to the young people.

[MONCADA] If a citizen is unhappy with the way the police treat him, how is his complaint dealt with?

[Garcia] We have a section which has the task of explaining and responding to citizens' complaints. First of all, it is a principal duty of any police commander or officer to respond to any demand formulated, and he must make every effort to enlighten the author.

[MONCADA] What are the most frequent complaints?

[Garcia] Those which challenge the way the police have dealt with violations of the public order, alleged or real excesses, or mistreatment of someone by a policeman. Complaints are also usually filed when a citizen believes that the police have not been efficient enough or adequately concerned about dealing with a problem or a charge the citizens have filed.

Other complaints have to do with the failure of the police to appear quickly enough when summoned. On the other hand, we get letters expressing the view that the police have not been strict enough in dealing with certain situations.

[MONCADA] What is the status of the steps taken against the "jineteros" [those who sell illegally acquired goods] and the individuals linked with them?

[Garcia] It should be made clear that this kind of conduct is not a widespread or organized social phenomenon. If we are concerned, it is because it works against the interests of developing tourism, and sullies the image of our youth and our people. The minister has directly set forth the central criteria for the policy to be pursued

in dealing with this kind of criminal conduct. We are using specialized criminal police units equipped with the necessary technical resources and equipment to deal with it.

We are acting with a profound concern for differentiation, dealing in a way using the full rigor allowed by our laws in the cases of recidivism, and we are being extremely cautious in those situations justified by the personal circumstances of those responsible. We have received valuable aid from the Social Concern and Prevention Commissions, which are making very good use of the factors contributing to prevention at the base level, in the community.

In all cases, the police are operating discreetly, avoiding scandal-provoking arrests and spectacular operations.

Recently, and because of the increase in the activity of the so-called jineteros, the courts have been implementing a policy of penalties characterized by harshness and the imposition of prison sentences, within the framework established by law.

[MONCADA] Every police chief imposes certain priorities on his administration. What are yours?

[Garcia] I would say I am working in three directions, which we regard as of the greatest importance to the work of the police at the present time.

Our priorities include an effort to perfect the organization of the corps so that it will be more flexible, placing the commanders closer to the decision-making level, and making it possible to exercise constant control and to verify the work of the corps.

A second priority is to pursue more profound work with the police cadres, and to succeed in designing a system of training which will guarantee that the corps can rely on leadership cadres, commanding officers, and specialists with a high level of professional, political, and ideological training.

And finally, we want to raise the qualifications of the forces in general, whether it be the infantry, operational officers, patrol members, or sector heads, in terms of efficient execution of the missions assigned them.

[MONCADA] What is the status of collaboration with the socialist countries?

[Garcia] Collaboration is developing in the way for which the agreements provide. Currently we are receiving aid from the socialist countries, the Soviet Union and the GDR in particular.

There have been exchanges of experience and knowledge about the most recent developments in the scientific sector in the field of criminal investigation and the training of our officers.

[MONCADA] Would you like to add something more?

[Garcia] Yes, I would like to express my deepest thanks to and respect for our auxiliary forces, those admirable men and women among the people who work with us day after day, silently and selflessly, and whose work is of such extraordinary importance. We have similar respect for the night watchmen and the mass organizations in the country, who have given us such support, in particular our beloved Committees for the Defense of the Revolution and the FMC [Cuban Women's Federation].

On our 30th anniversary, we extend a fraternal embrace to our brothers in the other Ministry of Interior bodies and to our comrades in the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces]—loyal comrades in arms, always at our side, fighting shoulder to shoulder with us in the difficult moments.

And during these days, we remember those most beloved of all, the veterans of the police force, both retired and on active duty, who have forged our combat glories and traditions. Following their example, we are making every effort to train the new generation of policemen.

And finally, we extend our congratulations to all policemen on this date. The best way to honor them is to gain an awareness of the need to make every effort to carry out our important work with dedication, intelligence, and determination.

Ours is a beautiful and eternal commitment to the people and the party, a commitment to being worthy of the confidence placed in us as the guardians of the safety and tranquility of our compatriots.

We must perfect our organization and achieve more profound training in order to be better policemen, policemen such as the people merit and our commander in chief demands.

* Poor Prospects Seen for Arias' Peace Plan

32480099b Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish
No 3 20 Jan 89 p 76

[Article by Maggie Marin: "Another Turn of the Screw?"]

[Text] The flood of protests which has inundated Costa Rican President Oscar Arias is symptomatic, and it took few people by surprise. For what is proving very difficult to "digest" is the fact that the 1987 Nobel Peace Prize winner did not consider in advance what a harsh blow the requested postponement of the Central American summit meeting, which was to have been held on 15 and 16 January in San Salvador, would deal to his role as a regional protagonist.

This action would have been consistent with the policy of surrender of Jose Azcona, or his namesake, Napoleon Duarte, but it was inconsistent for the man who drafted

the plan which inspired the agreements for achieving peace in this explosive region. But even more unheard of than the fact of the suspension itself were the justifications put forth, notable among them being the need for the new American president, George Bush, to take office and define the principles of his foreign policy prior to the conclave.

Anyone who thinks or says, as of the present, that the chief executive has subordinated the interests of and decisions on Central America to Washington's strategy cannot be accused of alarmism. Arias made himself the sole executioner, without the help of any of his colleagues in the region, except, perhaps, the U.S. ambassador in San Jose, Dean Hinton, with whom he had an interview shortly before adopting this overwhelmingly important decision.

At least in public, the governments of Guatemala and El Salvador have taken a position in principle opposed to the measure, but they subsequently agreed to it without much delay. "This is Arias' opinion, and we accept it. We have tried to change his mind, but we failed," Alfonso Cabrera, the Guatemalan foreign minister, asserted. The international news agencies reported statements of a similar sort coming from San Salvador.

Only Nicaragua called things by their proper name. President Daniel Ortega accused the chief executive of Costa Rica of "burying" the Esquipulas II process, and he made it very clear that the issue involved is whether it is the Central American governments which determine their own policies, or whether, on the contrary, the United States will be allowed to impose them.

A Plan in Difficulty

Of what or whom is Oscar Arias afraid? There might be a number of answers. First of all, we believe, there is his own failure to implement the postulates of peace in the region, since Costa Rica finds itself in the midst of a galloping crisis, and Northern boots are trampling its territory. And there is also a Nicaraguan nation which despite all of the violations, is really the only one which has completed optimal implementation of each of the steps set forth in the historic document.

But beyond Arias and his discordant decisions, what is at stake is peace and life in an area inhabited by more than 25 million individuals, one which is passing through an economic and social crisis without equal in history. What is needed, then, is to demonstrate real determination to pursue in deeds what appears so attractive on the papers initialed in Esquipulas, first, and later, in Guatemala City.

For among other things, this fifth postponement of the presidential summit meeting puts serious obstacles in the way of the necessary verification and control of a

proposal which filled the world with expectations and gave hope to those suffering daily from repression and hunger in El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala.

The surprise felt by some and the anger felt by others, then, are justified, because the evils which date back centuries are growing daily. To wait for the foreign policy decisions of Mr Bush, the new president, is almost to deceive the peoples and their vanguard sectors, who, as in the case of El Salvador, have stepped up the struggle to the point that victory—or direct U.S. intervention to prevent it—is just around the corner.

For to expect substantial changes is stupid. Just like Reagan, his successor is a Republican, and he must deal with a congress which is in the majority Democratic. In short, his juggling act will be bipartisan as well. The changes which might be glimpsed will be changes in form, but never in content. Mr Bush himself has undertaken to make this clear. "There will be no surprises," he said shortly after leaving a meeting with the president of Honduras, Jose Azcona.

This leader, terrified by the thousands of contras still on his territory after having suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of the Sandinist People's Army, has drafted an alternative peace plan, the terms of which are best ignored, because they smack of surrender and smell of rot.

Now, according to various sources, the dates of the meeting will be 19 and 20 February. Symbolically, a day later, on 21 February, another anniversary of the assassination of the national hero, Augusto Cesar Sandino, at the hands of U.S. intervention forces, will be commemorated in Nicaragua. It is time, then, for the rest of the "democratic" governments in the region to decide to make the choice as to their future themselves, at a sufficient distance from the sponsors on the Potomac.

The Esquipulas Peace Agreements...are still virgin.

*** Statistics on Cancer Cases, Transplants**
32480110

[Editorial report] The Havana Spanish-language newspaper TRABAJADORES of 18 March 1989 reports on page 2 that according to research at the Institute of Oncology and Radiology, smoking is the cause of death for more than 4,000 people each year. Agustin Lage, deputy director of research at the institute, stated that malignant tumors are the second cause of death in Cuba, and that 80 percent of all lung cancer cases are caused by smoking. He further stated that 12,000 people die from cancer each year and approximately one-third of these deaths are caused by smoking. The 20 March issue of TRABAJADORES reports on page 3 that in 1988 the following transplants took place: 17 heart, 106 kidney, 4 pancreas-kidney, 6 bone marrow, 1 liver, 73 cornea, and 38 neurotransplants.

Suave, respected for his oratorical skill and political acumen, a monarchist to the bone, when it is no longer fashionable among political figures in the West Indies, Sir James is seen as on the ideological right of the BLP.

Knighted by the queen in 1987 he was said to have been "uneasy" during Barrow's frequent open criticisms of U.S. foreign policy in the Caribbean and personally of former President Ronald Reagan. Without ever attempting to publicly differ with Barrow, he never lost an opportunity to remind the country that in pursuit of its foreign policy, Barbados was "friend to all, and enemy to none," and that his government "cherished" its warm relations with the United States.

For a small developing country like Barbados, he wrote in "Diplomacy and Development," a review of the country's foreign policy, published in 1987, "the conduct of foreign policy must be based on a realistic strategy which seeks to utilise limited human and financial resources to maximum effect".

Sir James said he believes that "a healthy bi-partisan approach to the country's foreign policy, characterised by regular dialogue and debate both at the parliamentary and the public levels, is the only realistic way to avoid extremes, to preserve continuity and consistency in foreign policy decision-making and to safeguard (Barbados') international reputation for stability, maturity, moderation and integrity."

Once a regular contributor to the local media, a role to which he expected to return, Sir James, is a stout advocate of freedom of expression.

"The only limitation to the right of free expression," he told a recent meeting of the Barbados Association of Journalists, "should be its exercise within the bounds of law and common decency."

"It is inevitable," he said, "that in a free society and in the light of media independence within such a society, that differences between the governing authority and those who shape public opinion will arise."

Barbados

Foreign Minister James Tudor Resigns
FL0504221789 Bridgetown CANA in English
2249 GMT 4 Apr 89

[By Rickey Singh]

Bridgetown, Barbados, April 1, CANA—Sir James Tudor, who resigned on March 31 as Barbados foreign minister, said here Saturday that he has "nothing to fear" from the findings of an official probe into the discovery of a package of cocaine in a diplomatic bag sent to his ministry from Venezuela last November.

One of the most experienced politicians in this country and long-standing confidant of the late Prime Minister Errol Barrow, the 70-year-old Sir James has officially offered personal health reasons for quitting the cabinet of Barrow's successor, Erskine Sandiford.

But ex-foreign minister and leader of the main opposition Barbados Labour Party (BLP), Henry Forde, said that Sir James, "who should have resigned, as we demanded months ago over the dope in the diplomatic bag, is running away from the motion of no-confidence which I had tabled with the speaker of the House of Assembly last February." The speaker had blocked the motion pending the outcome of the official inquiry.

Both Forde, who first broke the news about the cocaine, some four pounds and three ounces, found in the diplomatic bag from Barbados Caracas Embassy, as well as Tudor's former cabinet colleague, Dr Richie Haynes, who now heads the parliamentary opposition, had called for Sir James resignation or his dismissal by Prime Minister Sandiford.

But Tudor, a consummate politician, involved in active politics for half of his 70 years, during which he helped in the formation of the governing democratic labour party, scoffed at the suggestion that he was "running away" from any parliamentary battle that may arise from the publication of the report by the commission of inquiry set up to deal with the matter.

"While I do not know all of the details of the report prepared by the commission," Sir James told CANA, "I have nothing to fear. In any case, as a member of the Senate, I will still be around to respond to whatever may be necessary."

The chairman of the three-member probe team, Algy Symmonds, is expected to submit the findings to Prime Minister Sandiford within the next week.

Tudor's political career has often been dogged by sharp controversies, at times involving former staunch allies and ex-cabinet ministers of the BLP. His political opponents have seen him invariably as "the anancy" [as received] of party politics, a "king-maker" within the BLP with a "Machiavellian bent" to power politics.

There has never been any confirmation that he was to have been one of the victims of a reshuffle that Barrow was scheduled to carry out to coincide with the first anniversary of the return of the BLP to government following its massive 24-3 election victory of May 1986. But on the question of being the "king-maker" in particular of Sandiford to be sworn in as the new prime minister, after Barrow's death on June 1, 1987, Sir James said with a chuckle: "All I can say is that I was in the right place at the right time."

Barrow had long before identified Sandiford as the first choice to succeed him, in an emergency. But former leading BLP activists, such as ex-Health Minister Dr Rameses Caddle and Dr Richie Haynes, who quit as finance minister within months of Barrow's death, have more than alluded to what they perceive as a cunning role played by Tudor in the swearing in of Sandiford as the new prime minister before any meeting of the BLP's parliamentarians or the top executives of the party.

Sir James said, in response to questions that his resignation came while Sandiford was out of the country attending a conference at the Carter Centre in Atlanta, Georgia that the prime minister knew about his "position for some time".

"My resignation would not have surprised Mr Sandiford, to whom I have a strong sense of obligation. He always knew that I did not have to remain in his cabinet to be assured of my unqualified support," he said.

He has been judged harshly as foreign minister over the past thirty-four months by the political opposition, which among other things, blamed him for the unsuccessful bid last year by Dame Nita Barrow for the presidency of the United Nations General Assembly.

While BLP leader Forde remembers Sir James as "a political strategist and cunning politician" whose foreign ministry was "plagued with many embarrassments," another former BLP minister of foreign affairs, Louis Tull, has also blamed Tudor for the so-called "foul-up in Barbados' response to the Haitian crisis" last year and for "weakening links" with some Caricom neighbours.

This perception by his opponents contrasts with a generally favourable view among Caricom heads of government and foreign ministers, of Barbados-Caricom relations, a noticeable exception being perhaps former Jamaica prime minister, Edward Seaga. Sir James has developed a reputation for competence and affability during his many years as education minister, foreign minister, deputy prime minister, and diplomat.

Haiti

Further Reportage on 3 April Incidents

FL0504171789 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network
in Creole 1100 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] However, before we talk of the Episcopal Conference's message, we must remind listeners of how the incidents started, yesterday morning. [passage omitted]

The soldiers from the Leopards Corps forced the national radio and television station [RTNH] personnel to leave the premises. They did a lot of shooting; and the Fort Dimanche soldiers replaced the soldiers from the palace. Thus, RTNH has been off the air since yesterday. [passage omitted]

At midday, no incidents had yet broken out; and no one had been hurt or killed. [passage omitted] The Leopards Corps soldiers we contacted by telephone admitted that the coup d'etat had failed. However, they said they were determined to get Colonel Himmler Rebus released—just as other commanders, whom the soldiers said were involved in the coup, had been released. They set a deadline of 1700, yesterday, for their demands to be met.

We interviewed a member of the Leopards Corps.

[Begin recording] [Leopards Corps member] (?And) we Leopards inform the Haitian people in general, as well as all soldiers, that we (?have no quarrel) with them—that we are not going to shoot at anybody, neither military nor civilians. The only reason we Leopards are at the airport is that this was something that was being done together with several other (?Corps) commanders, such as Colonel Guy Francois, commander of the Dessalines Barracks; Colonel Georges Valcin, the chief of police; Colonel Biamby; Commander Alix Rene; and a group of others.

Things went badly. OK. Everyone accepts this. (?Everyone will be a good soldier), and obey orders. However, what is (?upsetting) us, is that our own colonel, Himmler Rebus, who was a good commander to us Leopards... [changes thought] because we Leopards were under [words indistinct] and didn't even get (?dog meat to eat). Col Rebus (?came) [words indistinct] he fed us well, and trained us to defend the country, because the Leopard Corps is a [words indistinct].

However, they caught them; and then they released all (?of the other commanders)—and kept Col Rebus. The only goal of our mission is to get Col Rebus back.

[Soleil reporter] So you are doing what you are doing solely to obtain the release of your own commander, Himmler Rebus?

[Leopards member] The movement failed. All we want is our commander. Just as all the other commanders have been released, we, too, want ours. [passage omitted] [end recording]

At around 1400, there were people standing along (?both sides of) Delmas Road; and every time a Leopards vehicle passed, the people would applaud. Several hundred people were demonstrating. At that same time, several Leopards confiscated several government vehicles being driven by civilians along Delmas Road. [passage omitted]

We will listen to how the demonstrators on the Delmas Road were talking, yesterday afternoon.

[Begin recording] [First unidentified speaker] We ask them to give us Himmler Rebus. It is Himmler Rebus we want. [passage omitted]

[Soleil reporter] Do you think all the members of the Leopards Corps are with you?

[Many voices respond simultaneously] Positively.

[Soleil reporter] I heard shooting just a while ago. Who was doing the shooting?

[Many voices respond simultaneously] [Answer indistinct]

[Second unidentified speaker] The thing is that through Avril, it is the imperialist governments, you see? On the international level, you have all the bourgeoisies, beginning with the Americans, and the French.... [changes thought] The French have just proven it, with Mrs Mitterrand's visit! By means of Avril, it is the entire international bourgeoisie that is governing us here. [crowd sounds] [end recording]

According to information from several military sources, there have been several transfers in the Haitian Armed Forces.

Col Georges Valcin, who was chief of police, was transferred to Army General Headquarters Monday morning. However, Col Valcin told us he has never been involved with drugs, contraband, or coup d'etat plots. [passage omitted]

According to an unconfirmed report, Major Isidor Pognon, formerly the commander of Fort Dimanche, has become the head of the Traffic Department.

Colonel Christophe Dardomppe has reportedly become the head of the Presidential Guard, and has reportedly been replaced as the head of the National Penitentiary by Colonel (Maxon).

Colonel Marie Alix Rene has reportedly been transferred to Army General Headquarters; and it seems that there are going to be still other transfers.

According to this same source—when we received this information yesterday [3 April]—the two officers in jail following the coup attempt are the commander of the Leopards Corps, Col Himmler Rebus; and Colonel Qualo.

However, according to other information we have received, Colonel Philippe Biamby, the former commander of the National Palace [soldiers] is also in jail.

Avril on State of Emergency
LD0604122589 Paris Domestic Service in French
1100 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] There is a very quick succession of coups in Haiti, or to be exact coup attempts since, for the time being, confronted with the second military rebellion in less than a week, General Avril refuses to cast a cloud until the end

of May. He has declared a state of emergency and appealed on radio to the rebels to end their rebellion. However, in a telephone conversation between journalist Lena Freschenbach and Avril, the latter said that he had the situation under control because the tanks are on his side. Listen to this interview, this is an exclusive interview for France Inter and France Info:

[Begin recording] [Avril] There is a crisis but there was no fighting. This means that the day after the coup, a group of soldiers came out [as heard]. They were breaching the peace in the streets, they went to the television center to cut the telephone lines, that sort of thing, and they had been to the airport to prevent the planes from landing. We were able to get them to return to their base without firing a single shot.

[Freschenbach] So, the Army is supporting you at the moment?

[Avril] So far, very much so, no problems. I am the commander in chief of the Army. We are the only garrison with tanks, you know [as heard].

[Freschenbach] Are you planning to maintain the state of emergency?

[Avril] No. The state of emergency will be maintained maybe for 3 or 4 days, enough time to get the men to return to their barracks. We have taken other measures, as well as these, asking all conscripts and NCOs to return to their barracks, and not to remain in the streets. If you do not obey the rules, you are dismissed.

[Freschenbach] So, this means that there are soldiers who are against you?

[Avril] Yes. Yes. There may be 10 or 20. [end recording]

Avril Appeals for Unity

FL0604155889 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale
in French 0536 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Message to the nation by President Avril from the National Palace in Port-au-Prince—live]

[Text] Haitian people, in view of the seriousness of the present situation, I feel it is my duty as president of the military government and commander in chief of the Armed Forces to issue a solemn appeal to all the sons of our fatherland, to the members of the Haitian Armed Forces [FADH]—particularly the officers and enlisted men of the Dessalines Barracks and the Leopards Corps.

As you know, on the night of 1 April 1989, a few high-ranking FADH officers tried to overthrow the government with a view to reestablishing a de facto state of affairs [etat de fait] against which the Haitian people rebelled on 7 February 1986.

Prompted by personal interests and not happy with the restoration of the prestige of the uniform (?through) the taking of preventive measures for which you have all expressed a wish, they hatched a plot that was to result in the taking hostage the family of the chief of state, the very man you chose on 17 September 1088 because of his rectitude and his sense of duty and patriotism.

In a gesture of magnanimity, and obviously concerned with preserving the unity of the Armed Forces, which is called on to defend the physical integrity of the nation, I authorized the departure of these officers, without having them face any legal sanctions.

Now that the principle of the government's authority has been reestablished—thanks to you, officers, noncommissioned officers and enlisted men—we must also fortify the principle of unity within our Armed Forces. I want to again appeal to your patriotism, to avoid having brothers-in-arms tear one another apart and having our Army fall to pieces.

Haiti's glorious history, our history, has always shown you to be united in the accomplishment of great things. It is, therefore, imperative, today more than ever, that you consent to make this effort to obtain this great unity for the good of the fatherland.

Dessalines Barracks soldiers, you have the reputation of being professionals, tacticians. Don't allow your honor to be tarnished—for the first time—by serving the ambitions of those who dream of returning to power, against the will of the majority of the Haitian people, in order to increase still further the extreme poverty of our masses.

Leopards Corps soldiers, you are soldiers profoundly familiar with the principles of military ethics. Don't let yourselves do things degrading to the uniform.

I urge you, brothers-in-arms, soldiers of our beautiful Army, to leave the scandalous paths of breach of duty and national shame, in order to return to the shining paths of honor and dignity.

I thus allow myself, officers, noncommissioned officers, and rural police agents, to hope that this appeal for unity will be heard and understood by all of you, to avoid the collapse of the nation. Surely it shall not be said that this generation of officers and enlisted men—most of them belonging to a battalion that bears the name of the illustrious Jean-Jacques Dessalines—will have provoked the sully for a second time of our national territory! The Army, the guardian of public order and security, must set an example for the next generation and for the entire nation!

God shall support us in this noble task of forging unity, which can only strengthen us and make us greater, within the unity that constitutes force. Thank you.

5 Apr Decree on Press Control

FL0604174689 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale
in French 2139 GMT 5 Apr 89

[Communique issued by the Ministry of the Interior and National Defense on 5 April in Port-au-Prince]

[Text] In follow-up to the decree issued by the military government on 5 April 1989 declaring a state of emergency throughout the national territory, radio stations, and the press in general are permitted to broadcast only information signed or authorized by the military government. The decree in question reads as follows:

Decree:

In view of the military government's proclamation of 17 September 1988;

In view of the decree of 20 June 1988 dissolving the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies;

In view of the decree of 13 March 1980 putting back into effect the Constitution of 1987;

In view of Articles 136, 144, 264, 266, 269.1, and 278 of the Constitution;

Considering that the government of the Republic, concerned with preserving security, the population's ability to work, and the peace has undertaken a vast campaign against the propagation of drugs and the damage caused by contraband and corruption;

Considering that this initiative has run counter to the interests of a small group of people opposed to any and all democratic change and to transparency in the management of public affairs;

Considering that, emboldened by the policy of the government, which has done its utmost to not respond to provocations and to avoid all bloodshed, certain politicians living in Haiti or who are currently abroad, are trying—using all means at their disposal—to divide the Haitian Armed Forces and to incite to disorder and to acts of brigandage with a view to plunging the country into catastrophe;

Considering that, consequently, it is advisable to take exceptional measures aimed at allowing the government to safeguard peace in the streets and the peace of Haitian families, ensure the stability of the government, and protect the nation's higher interests;

At the recommendation of the ministers of interior and national defense, justice, and information and coordination; and after deliberations in the Council of Ministers, [the Haitian Government] decrees:

Article 1—The state of emergency is decreed throughout the national territory.

Article 2—This decree abrogates all laws or dispositions thereof, all decrees or dispositions thereof, all law-decrees or dispositions thereof contrary to it; and is to be published and carried out at the suit of the ministers of interior and national defense, justice, and information and coordination, each taking action in the domain that concerns him.

Issued at the National Palace in Port-au-Prince on 5 April 1989, 186th year of independence.

The government of the Republic once again appeals to the patriotism and sense of responsibility of all citizens in order to avoid a new sully of the land of Dessalines and Petion.

[Dated] 5 April 1989, Port-au-Prince

[Signed] Acedius Saint-Louis, Colonel, Haitian Armed Forces, minister

Dessalines Supporters Demonstrate

PA0604155389 Paris AFP in Spanish
1519 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 6 Apr (AFP)—Young followers of the Haitian rebel battalion demanding President Prosper Avril's departure today staged a demonstration and erected barricades with old tires in downtown Port-au-Prince.

With the Jean-Jacques Dessalines Battalion's tacit approval, the demonstrators blocked the path of buses to prevent them from serving the routes in the southern part of the capital.

Electricity and telephone companies are still being guarded by Presidential Guards faithful to General Avril.

The guards, armed with assault rifles, are obviously restless and tense.

Shooting Near Dessalines Barracks

FL0604172689 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole
in French 1600 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Monitored in progress—live]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Announcer Clarins] Thus, there are two revelations in this speech. First, General Avril implies that this movement is in the pay of the supporters of the regime ousted on 7 February 1986—without, however, giving any explanations. Second, regarding last Sunday's abortive coup, the general reveals that he and several members of his family had been taken hostage.

However, the solemn appeal made today by Gen Avril does not seem to be reaching the rebellious soldiers, who are maintaining their position—that is, calling for Gen

Avril's resignation. [passage omitted] That, then, is the major reaction to the current crisis noted, from both the government and political organizations and parties—a crisis deteriorating steadily, with soldiers from the Police Corps intervening today, as an AFP cable says.

Downtown and in certain parts of Delmas and Petion-Ville, some shots have been heard today. Nancy?

[Nancy] Yes, Clarens. Let's go to the situation in the streets. First, Carrefour has been completely paralyzed. There is no public transportation. However, a few private vehicles have been seen in the streets. Most had a soldier in them.

In Fontamara [section of Carrefour], near the Habitation Leclerc, Dessalines Barracks soldiers, together with area residents, were burning old tires in the late morning. There are also carcasses of old vehicles in the area. This situation prevented traffic from circulating between Carrefour and the rest of Port-au-Prince.

In Petion-Ville and Delmas, there was fairly heavy traffic this morning. [passage omitted] Particularly, there were lines of cars at gas stations. However, by around 1130, the streets were again deserted; and many Dessalines Barracks soldiers are now in Delmas, in the Lalue area, on the airport road, and downtown—of course, near the palace, around the Dessalines Barracks.

Young demonstrators who support the Dessalines Barracks soldiers erected—with the approval of the Dessalines Barracks soldiers—flaming barricades made of tires in downtown Port-au-Prince, thus blocking public transportation, in order to prevent public transportation vehicles from going back and forth to the southern part of the capital.

The buildings of Electricite d'Haiti [National Electric Company] and Telecommunications d'Haiti [National Telephone Company] downtown were nevertheless still being guarded by soldiers from the Presidential Guard—who, we remind listeners, have remained faithful to the president of the military government. Wearing combat uniforms and with assault rifles in hand, these soldiers were visibly tense.

A Presidential Guard detachment left the National Palace late in the morning to dismantle the barricades set up by these young demonstrators who are supporting the military rebellion. [passage omitted] Certain young people were reportedly beaten with billy clubs by these soldiers. [passage omitted] The Presidential Guard soldiers were still out in the streets at 1100. [passage omitted]

[Clarens] We are now going to hear from our reporters in the streets of Port-au-Prince. [passage omitted]

We are now going to try to contact mobile units 15 and 20, who are also out in the streets of Port-au-Prince, mostly downtown, so that they can give us an idea of the situation—a situation which is calm, but precariously so, now, with the intervention in the streets of Port-au-Prince of certain soldiers. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified mobile unit] [Passage omitted] There are many pedestrians in the streets and very few private vehicles. We have just checked out the area around the Dessalines Barracks, where the soldiers from that corps is quartered. So, I think, that...voila! As I talk to you right now, there are a few shots being fired in the vicinity of the Dessalines Barracks. We are going to continue [faint bursts of gunfire audible in background] to patrol the streets of the capital. There you have it! There is much shooting now, from around the Dessalines Barracks. Take back the air. I'll get back to you later, studio. Take it! [passage omitted]

International Airport Reopened

PA0604181189 Madrid EFE in Spanish
1754 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 6 Apr (EFE)—The international airport in this capital has started to receive flights 5 days after the aborted attempt to oust Haitian President General Prosper Avril.

The government ordered the airport closed to traffic on Sunday after a group of rebel soldiers tried to overthrow the Avril administration.

It was learned today that yesterday a charter flight carrying newsmen arrived on the island. Another plane, also carrying newsmen, is expected to arrive today.

At noon today, Air France resumed its commercial flights from San Juan, Puerto Rico, to Port-au-Prince.

De Ronceray on 5 Apr Events

FL0604181089 Port-au-Prince Radio Antilles
Internationales in Creole 1956 GMT 5 Apr 89

[Monitored in progress]

[Excerpts] ...is the departure of General Prosper Avril. We will continue with our reporting. We have statements from other political leaders. We have with us here Professor Hubert de Ronceray of the MDN [Mobilization for National Development]. [passage omitted]

As we said, we now invite you to listen to the statements of Professor Hubert de Ronceray on the current situation. Dr de Ronceray?

[Begin recording] [De Ronceray] Well, Radio Antilles Internationales, I think that the situation is very, very serious. We have now gotten to the phase where the crisis within the Army has exploded; and now this crisis is

threatening to spill over to the civilian sector too. And there we must be very careful because it is at that point that any slipups might have very serious consequences.

We of the MDN think that this is first and foremost a conflict internal to the Army, which we should first resolve at the level of the Army. This is an Army in crisis. There are three units confronting each other: the Leopards Corps, the Presidential Guard, and the Dessalines Barracks. [passage omitted]

Now, after 7 February 1986, the Army got back its political strength and got it into its head that it is capable of taking the initiatives toward democratic change that the spirit of 7 February demands. Now, the Army is not equipped to implant democracy. [passage omitted] Now, precisely, the Army demands this privilege; and it is the Army's stubbornness in wanting to hold onto political power that should have been exercised by a civilian government elected by universal suffrage that is the cause at the heart of the current crisis we are traversing. [passage omitted]

We think that, first of all, within the Army itself, the three corps in question must establish an equilibrium among themselves. [passage omitted]

Should events cause the president of the Court of Cassation to take over the reins of government, will the Army guarantee that it will respect its constitutional limitations? [passage omitted] Will it carry out the prescriptions of the Constitution—that is, hold elections within 3 months and a civilian government elected through universal suffrage? [sentence as heard] That is the guarantee we need. [passage omitted]

We of the MDN are in favor of the Constitution, but we ask for a guarantee that the Army will stop being an actor in the forefront in connection with this matter of establishing democracy in Haiti.

[Reporter] The Dessalines Barracks soldiers have spoken of a clash if Lt Gen Prosper Avril does not step down from power; furthermore, they say they do not recognize the state of emergency that is now, according to the government's decree, in effect. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, the soldiers in the Dessalines Barracks have launched an ultimatum with a 1700 [2100 GMT, 5 April] deadline. It is now 1605. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Dessalines News Conferences

FL0604205489 Port-au-Prince Radio Antilles
Internationales in French 1700 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Excerpts] We are going to present a special news bulletin [passage omitted] The Jean-Jacques Dessalines Battalion held a news conference a while ago and invited their brothers-in-arms to rally to their cause. [passage omitted]

The Democratic Bloc met at the Oloffson Hotel this morning, with a view to finding a common solution to the current crisis in Haiti. [passage omitted]

The U.S. Embassy has formally denied that the Haitian Government has asked for foreign help to find a solution to the nation's problem. [passage omitted]

Early on Wednesday 5 April, life seemed to be resuming normally in Port-au-Prince. [passage omitted] Then, at around 1000, trouble began. [passage omitted] These soldiers also went around to the media and asked journalists to tell the population to go back home. These soldiers were duly identified by colleagues as being Dessalines Barracks troops. [passage omitted] By 1030, there was panic all over Port-au-Prince. [passage omitted] Massive traffic jams formed all over Port-au-Prince. [passage omitted]

At 1130 [on 5 April], the Dessalines Barracks soldiers held a news conference. [passage omitted] Let's listen to an excerpt of this news conference.

[Begin recording, in Creole] [Passage omitted] [Reporter] And why have you chosen the president of the Court of Cassation? Not only has he not been in office long, but President Avril also appointed him.

[Soldier] Well, we have to obey a constitutional article that says that in case of a presidential vacancy, only the president of the Court of Cassation is empowered to fill the vacancy. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] If there should be foreign intervention in what is going on now, what will you do?

[Soldier] If there were to be foreign intervention, we would invite the population to come collaborate with us to prevent any such intervention.

[Reporter] Does this mean that the Dessalines Barracks is standing [kanpe], normally, by the Leopard Corps?

[Soldier] It means all military organizations have revolted [kanpe]. (?Only one certain) sector of the Presidential Guard, which Avril has treated well, (?is not) in solidarity with us.

[Reporter] Should General Avril not agree to step down, what will the Dessalines, the Leopards, and the sectors that are not on Gen Avril's side do?

[Soldier] Clash.

[Reporter] What exactly do you mean?

[Soldier] Direct clash—which we would not like. We do not want members of a single organization, a single Army, to shoot at one another because of a president. We

want to put an end to this kind of partisan struggle, where a whole Army defends the interests of a single man. We want to put an end to that!

[Soldier] We say to the civilian population that it need not fear, even if it sees soldiers in the streets—because we are of the same blood. No one is going to shoot at them. If anyone shoots at them, they should know that it is the sector that is in solidarity with Avril.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Soldier] We are telling the population to stay home; and if there is a clash, the clash will be directed toward (?wherever Avril is).

[Soldier] So the people need not be afraid. But they should tune their radios to all stations, so that they can hear our communiques. [passage omitted] Besides, we are the strongest and the best. We were planning to act as referees, but this changed when we saw that they fired on our Army's soldiers, the Leopards soldiers. The soldiers assigned to the Leopards Corps could be transferred to the Dessalines Barracks at any time, and vice versa. So, we are all the same. So this is one of the reasons that made us revolt—when we saw the members of a single organization shooting at one another in order to defend the interests of a president. [end recording]

[Announcer] [Passage omitted] Shortly after that, a 1900-0600 curfew in force throughout Haiti was announced. Port-au-Prince is, at the end of the day, a ghost town. Its inhabitants remain at home, holed up, listening for news. There was sporadic gunfire heard on the night of Wednesday to Thursday [5 to 6 April]. At 0200, the population heard a message—an appeal by Gen Avril to his brothers-in-arms. [passage omitted]

[On Thursday, 6 April] Port-au-Prince learned that former Commanders Rebus, Qualo, and Biamby had arrived in the United States. In the streets there were numerous tires at intersections, and people in the streets could see columns of smoke rising into the sky.

Early in the day, a USIS press release denied that Gen Avril had asked for any help from the United States. [passage omitted]

At 1100, the Dessalines Barracks soldiers held a news conference. Let's listen to this news conference:

[Begin recording, in Creole and French] [Soldier] We had given him an ultimatum. (?And supported) by a sector of the Presidential Guard, (?he did not budge). In order to retort, he sent a squad of men to the gate of the Dessalines Barracks to insult the commander; in this case, Colonel Guy Francois. Claiming that the movement was born following a certain concerted action by Roger Lafontant [former Minister of Interior and Nationale Defense under Jean-Claude Duvalier, whom Duvalier sent into exile] and Col Guy Francois—which

included a matter of \$1 million given Col Guy Francois (?to distribute).... [changes thought] The colonel allegedly received \$1 million and distributed it to the Dessalines Barracks soldiers and Leopards Corps soldiers.

The colonel was most indignant. He felt insulted, and last night [as heard] he gathered the battalion. He openly declared that he does not recognize Avril as president, as chief of state.

Now, backed by the unconditional support of our chief, we have decided to go on the offensive. However, before taking this final measure we insist on making a fraternal appeal to our brothers-in-arms in the Presidential Guard, so that they will know that the cause is not just ours, but also the cause of the entire population, the entire nation. They should know that they should stop putting at the disposal of one man all (?their) energies—for from the first day we entered the Army, we were taught not to defend any one man's personal interests; our mission is to defend the greater interests of the nation, and (?to protect) lives and property. [Words indistinct] No. Brothers-in-arms, you must forget your own interests; you must forget about the false promises that Avril (?will make) to you. You must rally to the cause that the Jean-Jacques Dessalines Battalion and the Leopards Corps are defending. We have only one inheritance: the fatherland.

Now, Avril [words indistinct] a foreign intervention. If there should be such an intervention, the only independence we have—our (?political) independence—we will lose! So, today, are the sons of Christophe, Dessalines, and Toussaint going to once again allow our soil to be sullied? You must say no. And you, brothers-in-arms of the Presidential Guard, must prove that you will not accept such a thing. And in order to get ourselves out of this difficulty, you must collaborate fully.

We ask you, civilian population—men, women, and children—to trust us and to rally to our cause. Thank you.

[Reporter] So you are now determined to take the offensive?

[Soldier] Yes, we are. But like we said to you yesterday, the only thing we are trying to avoid is.... [rephrases] We don't want to have to open fire on our brothers-in-arms.

[Reporter] [Passage omitted] The Americans have issued a denial, have denied that they ever said they would send Avril help. [sentence indistinct]

[Soldier] You must understand that the Americans have to lie as soon as the situation gets difficult. [Comprenez que Blan Amerikenn, depi la sitiasyon difisil ap oblije fe manti]. Thus, now it is diplomacy at work. But Avril really did ask for military help. [passage omitted including reporter's question]

[Soldier] Well, as soon as this message is carried on the air, surely the G.P. [Presidential Guard] will contact us, (?as soon as) they hear the statement. And that is when we will make the decisions that have to be made. Because if they don't rally to our cause.... [rephrases] We can't stand around and watch such a situation. Even if we have to trash the National Palace. We will destroy the National Palace.

[Reporter] How much truth is there in the Roger Lafontant thing?

[Soldier] None whatsoever, because Col Guy Francois has no contact whatsoever with Roger Lafontant. If I authorize you right now to search the pockets of all the soldiers here, you will see that they don't have a cent in their pockets. [passage omitted includes reporter's question]

[Soldier] Well, right now, you yourselves [nou memm] have an interest in broadcasting what we just said to you over the air, right after we finish talking to you. The entire population should be informed that now, if we attack, it is because we were attacked. Because just now, on the Rue Champ de Mars, the tank just captured a Dessalines Barracks soldier. Thus, it is they who attacked us first. We won't be able to just stand by and watch this happen.

[Reporter] What kind of contacts do you have with the Leopards, because...

[Soldier, interrupting] All I can tell you is... [rephrases] I cannot allow you to enter the barracks, but if I could you would see two Leopard trucks parked inside, with two Leopard (?squad) ready to attack with us!

[Reporter's question omitted]

[Soldier] The government can't stay in power. The only way it can stay in power is to fight us. And if it does, we will win.

[Second soldier] Another thing that I myself want to say is this: They just captured a Dessalines Barracks soldier, and he is at present in the National Palace. We ask the population, as soon as it hears this latest message... [rephrases] they need not fear. They may come and assemble in front of the Dessalines Barracks. We will (?demonstrate), in order to be able to send Avril away. They need not be afraid. We will provide full security for them. [end recording]

[Announcer] That then, was an excerpt of the news conference held this morning [6 April] by the Dessalines Barracks soldiers. [passage omitted]

Jamaica

New Government Negotiates IMF Agreement FL0504222889 Bridgetown CANA in English 1837 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, April 4, CANA—The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has waived Jamaica's March economic performance test while the new government here negotiates a programme for the fiscal year which began this month, the administration announced.

According to the finance minister, Seymour Mullings, instead of the March test, new performance criteria will be set for June when the government will be allowed to draw two tranches from the fund under the current U.S.114 million dollar stand-by facility.

Jamaica still has an estimated U.S.97.6 million dollars remaining under the facility.

Jamaica would have been eligible to draw down about U.S.16.4 million dollars if the March criteria were successfully met, but informed administration sources here indicated that this would have been extremely difficult to achieve.

Jamaica, under the former Edward Seaga administration, reached an agreement last June for a 14-month stand-by facility, but this was extended for another two quarters until March, 1990 after the island was lashed by a hurricane last September.

Seaga's renegotiated agreement also called for new targets to be set for the 1989/90 fiscal year, and negotiations were underway with the fund by the time he was ousted from the government in the February 9 general election here. However, only the initial drawdown of U.S.16.4 million dollars on signing was made from the facility because of the post-hurricane agreement to forego last September's and December's tests in exchange for extension.

Shortly before his electoral defeat Seaga claimed that Jamaica was on course towards meeting the March criteria, but on taking office the new Michael Manley administration claimed that the tests were in trouble. It claimed that the Seaga government spent too much in a pre-election vote-catching binge to put the fiscal deficit out of line, but had also failed to sign agreements for new loans that would have made the net foreign assets tests difficult to pass.

Mullings, in a statement Monday night, said that early on taking office the Manley government had advised the IMF that it was "committed to an economic programme which would bring the necessary economic adjustment and provide a firm basis for economic growth." But while it was ready to negotiate a programme for the new fiscal year, it was not possible to do that immediately.

The government asked that emphasis be shifted to a June criteria rather than the March test to allow time for the completion of the economic programme, Mullings said.

El Salvador

FMLN Presents Peace Proposal to ARENA

PA0704021389 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos
in Spanish to El Salvador 0007 GMT 7 Apr 89

["Text" of Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front peace proposal to the Nationalist Republican Alliance issued in El Salvador on 6 April]

[Text] The future ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance] government is illegal because the results of the 19 March election, more so than in any other past election, do not represent the wishes of the majority of the Salvadoran people. Those elections were marked by abstention as a result of the rejection of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] peace proposal. Those elections were held while there was a war and while the country was divided. This clearly showed the duality of power that exists. This clearly showed that the majority of the people are demanding a negotiated solution to the war. Without negotiation, no one can rule in El Salvador. Therefore, a military solution or the surrender of the FMLN is not possible. The future government has two options: to be a government that will increase the war, or to be a government that will move toward peace.

The FMLN joins all the national and international forces that expressed their concern over ARENA's coming to power. We do not believe in its [word indistinct] campaign with which they are trying to present themselves as moderates. In less than 20 days, and without formally assuming power, there has been an increase in repression and social tension, as has been expressed in dozens of missing persons, murders, and arrests throughout the country. Labor union offices and the National University campus have been cordoned off; civilians have been victims of terrorist attacks; grenades and bombs have been set off in public places; and the FMLN has been blamed for those attacks. Journalists have been murdered; there has been a systematic intimidation of the press and attempts to curb freedom of expression; and members of the death squads linked to Roberto D'Aubuisson have been released from prison. There have been threats of seizing land that belongs to cooperatives; there have been announcements that the banking system and foreign trade will be privatized and that many government workers will be fired. There is a climate of terror throughout the country. This climate of terror is the result of the arrogance and the desire for revenge on the part of ARENA and sectors of the Armed Forces. ARENA has clearly stated that it will have a policy of killings and total warfare and has given no sign of wanting peace.

It is urgent that an adequate framework for dialogue be created. This means ARENA must:

1. Cease all killings, arrests, disappearances, and terrorist attacks on civilians; it must respect the press and freedom of expression and put an end to militarization of workplaces, military cordons, and all repressive actions perpetrated by the Armed Forces and the death squads.

2. ARENA must respect the nationalization of banks, foreign trade, and agrarian reform. It must ensure that cooperatives' property will be respected; that there will be no appropriation hearings involving people who have benefited from agrarian reform; and that there will be no economic measures aimed at forcing those people into bankruptcy or into selling their land. Likewise, ARENA must promise that there will be no mass dismissals of government workers.

3. ARENA must (?promise) a real dialogue and not a useless dialogue aimed at bringing about the FMLN's surrender. ARENA, and the sectors it represents, has and always has had real power. They are responsible for all that happens in the country. They cannot claim, like Duarte and the Christian Democratic Party have claimed, a lack of authority to control repression or a lack of power to negotiate.

ARENA has economic, judicial, and legislative power and it has even seized power in the Executive Branch. ARENA has its own paramilitary forces and death squads, and it controls an important sector of the Armed Forces.

The FMLN reiterates its willingness to reach a negotiated agreement that will end the war, and therefore presents the following peace proposal:

Proposal to achieve a real democracy, a new society, and peace:

To definitively solve the problem of the war, it is necessary to amend the Constitution and have the future ARENA government declare itself a transition government. In order to achieve this, we propose negotiation on the following issues:

Agreements for democratization:

1. Holding of truly free, clean, and democratic elections to choose a president, a constituent assembly, and municipal governments. We need to choose a government that is truly legitimate; we need a constituent assembly to amend the Constitution in areas like property boundaries, land, and other areas that will allow a just, pluralistic, and democratic economic, political, and social system. This must be based on a civil society and on stripping the military of all its rights as a decisive force within the government.

We need to choose municipal governments because in many areas there is a dual power system, and only 40 percent of the local governments are operational.

2. These elections must be of a totally civil nature and the people must not be subjected to military pressure; the elections must be like those held throughout most of the world. To achieve this, we propose the following:

Soldiers and FMLN forces are to be confined to their garrisons for 3 days before, during, and after the elections; there will be no military forces at the voting centers.

There will be a reorganization of the Central Electoral Council; an electoral law agreed upon by consensus; the creation of a national council for the verification of elections; the presence of many international observers; the right to vote for all Salvadorans who live abroad; and an agreement on the conditions to be met if they wish to vote.

There will be full guarantees and equal conditions during the campaign and no restrictions on the use of the media.

National and international mechanisms to control the actions of the security corps to prevent illegal arrests, murders, torture, and all types of repression during the campaign.

The FMLN would participate directly, as a political force, in those elections; it would do so under its own banner and in alliance with any other party willing to participate at our side.

Agreement to establish the basis that will allow us to solve the structural problems of the war:

1. There will be no return of the land appropriated under the current agrarian reform; there will be pardoning of the agricultural debt and implementation of the agrarian reform's second phase.

2. The nationalization of foreign trade and banks will not be abolished; measures that will allow those changes to produce real social benefits will be adopted.

3. An urban reform plan will be instituted.

4. All other structural changes will be determined by the platforms the various political parties will present to the people during the new elections.

Agreement to achieve peace:

1. Trial of military chiefs and officers involved in political crimes and killings that have heightened the war.

2. Dissolution of the security corps and the creation of a new civil police under the jurisdiction of the Interior Ministry.

3. Reduction in the number of troops and weapons to 1978 levels. This will be done gradually.

4. End of U.S. military aid and withdrawal of advisors.

5. Purge and reorganization of the judicial branch, thus guaranteeing its independence and honesty to ensure permanent respect for human rights and punishment for abuses by military authorities and corruption by government officials.

6. Discovery of the whereabouts of all the missing persons so their families may be consoled.

7. Freedom for all political prisoners and union leaders.

8. Abolishment of all repressive labor laws.

9. Trial of all officials guilty of corruption.

10. Definite halt of the armed struggle; FMLN integration to political life.

We propose the negotiation of these agreements with the various branches of state, the Armed Forces, and the political parties. We propose the negotiation of a cease-fire between the Armed Forces and the FMLN that will establish territorial demarcations and mechanisms that will ensure strict compliance by the parties involved. Once the proposal and the cease-fire terms have been agreed upon, the cease-fire will be ordered to ensure the implementation of all the agreements and for the holding of the elections we are proposing be held 6 months after the implementation of the cease-fire.

When the new government has been established and the points agreed upon have been complied with, we will recognize the existence of a sole National Army.

[Signed] Commanders Jorge Shafik Handal, Francisco Jovel, Eduardo Sancho, Salvador Sanchez Eden, Joaquin Villalobos.

El Salvador, 6 April 1989

Deputies React to Proposal

PA0704045189 San Salvador Canal Doce Television
in Spanish 0314 GMT 7 Apr 89

[Report by Mauricio Funes—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] The FMLN presented a new proposal today to end the war. The guerrillas' new proposal calls for holding new elections for president, constituent assembly, and municipal governments. The proposal was announced today in Washington, a few hours before the arrival of President-elect Alfredo Cristiani for a 5-day visit. The FMLN says in its proposal that the ARENA is illegitimate because the 19 March elections did not represent the wishes and will of the majority of the Salvadoran people. The proposal added that in order to create an atmosphere adequate for a dialogue, ARENA should put an end to repression and murders and respect the nationalization of banks and the agrarian reform plan.

(Francisco Echurri) of the FMLN political commission said during a news conference that if the FMLN does not receive an answer from Cristiani, the war will continue and the guerrillas will hit economic targets, such as the properties of [word indistinct].

The Democratic Convergence [CD] described the proposal as positive, although it believed it was too early for ARENA to respond. At the same time, it said the main obstacle will be holding new elections. Although the proposal has not been analyzed by the political parties, there has been an initial response to the new proposal. Deputies pointed out that new elections for president, assembly, and municipal governments are unacceptable and not very realistic.

[First unidentified deputy] "Gentlemen, we have to solve the problem, but we cannot agree to this. If a person who was elected decides to reject the post for which he was elected, he loses all of his rights for that term. In addition, any other responsibilities he may have are secondary, according to the law. I am afraid of this proposal. Why should we foment and sow more anarchy? After all, there is anarchy right now. This proposal worries me, because then no one will be sure what is legal. We cannot change history. We are working legally, and constitutional changes are not negotiable.

[Second unidentified deputy] "I believe he [Cristiani] was legally elected and he must assume his responsibility. I do not believe there is any legal way the president can declare that his government is temporary. He cannot do that because he was constitutionally elected. I think it will be very difficult for this proposal to be accepted. Perhaps we could agree on other points they have proposed; those might be legally feasible.

[Third unidentified deputy] "I do not think it is encouraging at all for the Salvadoran people to hear of a proposal such as this, because even though the FMLN claims the election of Cristiani is not legitimate, the truth is that the people once again made a serious effort to go out and vote, despite the FMLN boycott. As a representative of the Authentic Christian Movement, I feel it is extremely important that there be talks with the FMLN once Cristiani has been inaugurated. Other political parties should be taken into consideration also so that all of us, together, can begin to discuss [words indistinct] and really achieve peace in El Salvador.

[Fourth unidentified deputy] "I believe this FMLN proposal is just intended to sound out ARENA and Alfredo Cristiani to see if there will be a new opening in the search for a political solution or if there will be a more closed attitude. Let us not forget that the outlook is that ARENA will harden its stance with the FMLN, judging from the statements ARENA made in Guatemala, where it said it will hold talks with the FMLN. We should really wait awhile on this to see what ARENA will do. However, I believe the FMLN made this proposal to see what ARENA will do about the Salvadoran conflict."

Other ideas were discussed here. It was said the FMLN proposal is again posing a constitutional problem, because the president of the Republic cannot reject his post and stop fulfilling the duties he was elected to do.

It was also suggested that the FMLN is testing ARENA, which during its election campaign offered a dialogue as a spearhead of a political solution to the military conflict. It has even been said that the FMLN proposal was designed to be rejected to justify an intensification of military actions. A resumption of talks in the short run was not ruled out. The deputies believe that the other points of the proposal stressing the need to end the war and respect structural reforms are aspects that could be negotiated.

The CD described the FMLN proposal as positive; the proposal calls for Alfredo Cristiani to assume power temporarily on 1 June and the holding of new elections. Juan Jose Martell said the coalition of leftist parties is studying the proposal to prepare an official position, because this new FMLN initiative could be viewed as a true attempt to end the conflict through political means:

[Martell] "The fact the FMLN is presenting a proposal now allows enough time for the next president, Mr Cristiani, to reflect on it between now and 1 June. I believe it is highly positive that the FMLN continues to think about the possibility of using elections as a means of contributing to solving the war problem in El Salvador."

Despite this, the CD pointed out that [word indistinct] immediate reply, the proposal could turn out to be premature, because ARENA and the FMLN could start exploratory talks to study the document:

[Unidentified speaker] "As companero Martell has pointed out, there is still enough time to allow ARENA and Cristiani to study this proposal and hold exploratory talks. For example, Colonel Sigifredo Ochoa said yesterday that ARENA is willing to hold talks with the FMLN. There could be exploratory talks between now and June to [words indistinct]."

During the same news conference, CD members condemned what they described as a violent wave unleashed against popular movements; the violence ranges from kidnappings to murders, such as the murder of Professor Cristina Gomez yesterday. The Salvadoran Air Force is blamed for this action.

Duarte 'Relapse,' Dehydration 'Normal'
PA0604191989 Panama City ACAN in Spanish
1847 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 6 Apr (ACAN-EFE)—Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte today suffered a new relapse as a result of the chemotherapy treatment he is receiving, his personal doctor Jose Luis Saca confirmed today.

Dr Saca told ACAN-EFE that Duarte is in bed in the presidential residence and that he has been vomiting and is suffering from dehydration. The doctor said that the "situation is under control" and that Duarte "will be out of the crisis" within 2 or 3 days.

The doctor said that Duarte's relapse "is normal" and that it is a result of the chemotherapy treatment he underwent 2 weeks ago at Walter Reed Hospital in the United States. [passage omitted]

Duarte will be returning to the United States in mid-April for an evaluation of his chemotherapy treatment and for other medical tests.

Dr Saca dismissed the possibility of modifying the chemotherapy treatment because of Duarte's relapse because "this relapse was expected." [passage omitted]

Vides Casanova Previews Meeting With Cristiani
PA0604183489 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU
in Spanish 2150 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Report on interview with Defense Minister General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova by unidentified reporter on 4 April; place not given]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The minister made this statement this afternoon prior to a meeting with President-elect Cristiani during which, he said, he would report on the Army's current situation, its capabilities and limitations, and on other aspects that could help Cristiani answer questions during his forthcoming U.S. trip.

Cristiani confirmed today that he will be going to the United States on Thursday [6 April], accompanying Vice President-elect Francisco Merino, and that he will meet with President Bush and U.S. congressmen to discuss relations between the two countries.

The following is a recording of some of the statements made this afternoon by Defense Minister Vides Casanova to announce that he would meet with President-elect Alfredo Cristiani:

[Begin recording] [Vides Casanova] At our meeting this afternoon, I will present a general report on our institution, the way it is organized, its capabilities, and our limitations. It will also be a personal orientation on how best to establish relations with the Armed Forces. I will also inform him about some aspects that could be of interest to him. The reason for the meeting is for Cristiani to obtain information to prepare for his visit to the United States. We are going to tell him how much military aid we are receiving, data that will allow him to answer questions that could arise in Washington.

[Reporter] Do you foresee changes in the war's political leadership when Cristiani assumes the office of the Presidency?

[Vides Casanova] I believe that changes must be minor. Of course, all presidents have their own way of doing things, their own style, and it is logical to expect that this will be reflected in Armed Forces leadership. I believe I can say that I have discerned that he is interested in strengthening the democratic process and human rights. These are guidelines within which he must function.

I believe that the Armed Forces have done everything possible to fight subversion. In the future there could be a greater national consensus, some laws that could contribute to national progress, and some [words indistinct], if that is possible, considering the conditions that could exist in the future. I believe that the next stage will be difficult one, but we are optimistic.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct]

[Vides Casanova] They are testifying. In the San Miguel Tobias case, for example, the trial is being prepared. Right now we are preparing a report for the Netherlands Government regarding the case of the Netherlander. In the case of [words indistinct], the investigations are still going on. The investigations were almost ready, but some witnesses have yet to testify.

[Reporter] What about your military career plans?

[Vides Casanova] Personally, I would like to retire. I believe that I have worked too long. I have served for many years. I have been a general for 12 years. I believe that the best way to demonstrate the Armed Forces' respect for the Constitution is for one to separate oneself from a post so that others may have opportunities to advance. This will be, however, a decision for the new president to make. Personally speaking, I would like to leave at a moment when I think my mission has been accomplished. [end recording]

Zamora Cited on ARENA Government, Opposition
PA0604190589 San Salvador TCS Television
in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Report on statements by Ruben Zamora, Democratic Convergence leader and secretary general of the Popular Social Christian Movement; date and place not given]

[Text] [Begin Zamora recording] The work to be carried out by the Democratic Convergence [CD] during the initial period is clearly established. We demand the continued existence and development of the opposition in our country so that it may serve as a channel through which the majority may express its political demands. This is the task that the CD has taken upon itself.

This task must be carried out during this new period. We are going to have a rightist government, an ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance] government, which

has links with the business interests of the wealthy. It is necessary to have an opposition representing the interests of the people, and this opposition is the CD. [end recording]

Zamora noted that if the Cristiani administration seeks consensus with the political parties, the CD is prepared to participate under the condition that such an alliance would have as its sole objective the search for definitive peace agreements.

Regarding the new CD general coordinator, Zamora said that this change is the result of leftist coalition agreements and that, at the end of 6 months, the post now being occupied by Mario Reni Roldan will be occupied by Guillermo Ungo.

Rebels Attack Army Garrisons; 53 Casualties
*PA0604170889 Panama City ACAN in Spanish
1652 GMT 6 Apr 89*

[Text] San Salvador, 6 Apr (ACAN-EFE)—Rebel attacks staged today on two important military garrisons in northern and central El Salvador have left some 13 dead and 40 injured, including both Army soldiers and guerrillas.

Early today the rebels attacked the 4th Infantry Brigade, one of the most heavily fortified garrisons in the northern Chalatenango Department, and the Engineer Corps' military detachment in La Paz Department.

The guerrilla's clandestine radio station said that the Army suffered dozens of casualties in the attack on the 4th Infantry Brigade garrison, commonly called El Paraiso.

Colonel Reports 8 Casualties
*PA0604220989 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU
in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Apr 89*

[Report by Carlos Mario Marquez]

[Text] We now have a full report on the incidents that have taken place in El Paraiso, Chalatenango Department and in Tejutla.

At El Paraiso garrison, 60 km north of San Salvador, reporters were able to see for themselves that there were five dead guerrillas inside the garrison. Colonel Ciro Lopez, 4th Infantry Brigade commander, reported that three soldiers were killed and five wounded during the attack, which began at 0200 and lasted until 0600.

Col Ciro Lopez said the rebels used artillery and rifle fire during the attack, which is the fourth since the armed conflict began. The first attack occurred in December 1983, the second came on 31 March 1987, and the third on 13 September 1988. In those three attacks, the rebels succeeded in entering EL Paraiso garrison, but, according to Col Lopez, the rebels did not enter the garrison this time.

We will now transmit excerpts of what Col Lopez told the press today:

[Begin Lopez recording] They threw explosives, including catapults [not further identified], RPG's, and 60-mm mortars. That is what they threw here at the installations, wounding [words indistinct] in the area where electricians and motorcyclists sleep. I believe the rebels threw between 40 and 45 explosives. However, they did not fall inside the garrison, but in the area surrounding the garrison.

The heaviest fighting took place around the garrison and in the security posts surrounding it, which are located on Carmen, El Bravo, and Espinal Hills toward the north. One of the worst clashes took place on El Carmen Hill. Unfortunately, three soldiers were killed in that clash. In addition, [words indistinct] were wounded in the surrounding areas.

We are patrolling the area to try to determine the number of Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] casualties. So far, we have only found the bodies of five terrorists, who are here at the garrison with the material we confiscated from them. You will see that we confiscated two GDR-made AKM-21 rifles, [words indistinct], one G-3 rifle, some remainders of RPG's, and part of a new weapon they have, which is this RPG antipersonnel grenade. We have had [words indistinct] above all those so-called RPG-2 rocket launchers that are part of the new weapons that the rebels received.

There was also an attack in Tejutla. One of the terrorists' explosives damaged a home and several residents were wounded, although not seriously. They were, however, taken to the Chalatenango Regional Hospital. There was also a small harassment operation in Citala. As I told you, three members of the 4th Infantry Brigade were killed and five were wounded. The troops, who are combing the area, sent us the bodies of five terrorists, four rifles, cartridge clips, grenades, and communication radios. Here is a radio we confiscated; it belongs to a rebel commander. It has the name German on it and it also says squad no 4. [Words indistinct] radio. [Word indistinct] explosive experts is one of them and he is the commander of [words indistinct] information.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] no one wounded in the installations?

[Lopez] Yes, some people were wounded. As I told you, one of the rebels' 60-mm grenades fell in the area where motorcyclists sleep and three of them were wounded.

[Reporter] Colonel, how do you assess this attack on the garrison, taking into account that there was a similar attack in Zacatecoluca, although that attack did not cause much damage?

[Lopez] I would say these attacks are rebel propaganda. The truth is that since January 1989 the rebels have sustained many casualties in Chalatenango Department.

We have estimated that over 200 terrorists have been killed, 300 wounded, approximately 48 have been arrested, and 5 have deserted.

This is all evidence of the rebels' weakness. At every clash, the percentage of dead terrorists compared to the percentage of dead troops is very high. The rebels have sustained many casualties. I believe that is a great weakness. We have seen how [words indistinct]. There morale is low here in Chalatenango Department.

I presented a study in which I stated that the rebels had to carry out a major attack to recover credibility [words indistinct] terrorists. I was expecting this attack [words indistinct]. The attack took place and thank God we did not have too many problems. You can tour the installations to confirm there was no major damage.

[Reporter] Colonel, this is, however, the fourth attack on El Paraiso garrison. Have you taken any measures to prevent those attacks—as much as possible—in view of their frequency?

[Lopez] [Words indistinct] correct [words indistinct] since I took command of this brigade on 13 September 1988. I believe the security measures we took enabled us to face this type of terrorist attack. In previous attacks the rebels went beyond the security barriers but did not enter the installations. [Words indistinct] their ability, because the entire area of [words indistinct] which surrounds the brigade covers approximately 5 km. [end recording]

Col Lopez stated that the rebels used blanks [tiros curvos] to fire catapults and 60-mm and 81-mm mortars at the garrison.

The garrison is located in the middle of four small hills on which there are pillboxes guarding the garrison. According to Col Lopez, the rebels clashed with Army troops on one of those hills, killing two [as heard] soldiers.

Col Lopez also said there were no guerrilla casualties during the attacks in Tejutla, but that one soldier was wounded.

According to area residents, it was reported that a home in Concepcion Canton, Tejutla, Chalatenango Department was destroyed by mortars fired by the 4th Infantry Brigade.

Rebels: Garrison 'Destroyed'

PA0704021889 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos
in Spanish to El Salvador 0021 GMT 7 Apr 89

[War Bulletin 1 issued on 6 April by the Joint Command of the Modesto Ramirez Central Front, Chalatenango sector, of the FMLN]

[Text] At 0045 today, 6 April, the FMLN began an attack on the 4th Infantry Brigade garrison using massive fire by the people's artillery. The installations of the Prevention Guard, Section 2, military intelligence; the [words

indistinct] units; the installations of the 4th Brigade command post; and the 105-mm howitzers' front entry gate were the targets of this surprise attack.

There was also fighting on Loma Alta Hill in which we inflicted 60 casualties.

We also attacked the Cayahuanca, Cobra, and Azmitia Battalions' sleeping quarters and other 4th Infantry Brigade administrative installations, inflicting 111 casualties. We also attacked secondary posts of the garrison, including Espinal Hill, where we inflicted casualties on the enemy, and El Guayabo Hill. In all of these attacks on installations near the garrison, we inflicted a total of 191 casualties. We also confirm that the 4th Infantry Brigade garrison was destroyed by fire; at 0950 today, one could still see columns of smoke rising from it.

For our part, we report that three valuable comrade fighters heroically fell in combat in a strategic attack on a Azmitia Battalion company in Tejutla, where we inflicted 19 casualties. In (Lira) on the northern highway, we inflicted casualties on the enemy, and we attacked the border posts at El Poy and El Refugio. All of these actions were accompanied by sabotage action, barricades, and distribution of propaganda.

In all these political and military actions in Chalatenango, we inflicted a total of 215 casualties.

Guatemala

Cerezo on Nicaragua Arms Buildup, Gorbachev
PA0604160889 Guatemala City Teleonce Television
in Spanish 0400 GMT 5 Apr 89

[Report on news conference with President Vinicio Cerezo on 5 April at the Presidential Palace in Guatemala City]

[Text] The Guatemalan Government is carefully monitoring what it regards as a possible Nicaraguan arms buildup. Soviet military helicopters are rumored to have arrived in this Central American country. President Vinicio Cerezo replied to reporters' questions on this development at the Presidential Palace today:

[Begin recording] [Cerezo] Nicaragua surely must be increasing its armaments. A definite agreement on arms limitations does not currently exist, and this is something we should work on. A Nicaraguan arms buildup would go against the spirit of Esquipulas II, which calls for a peaceful solution to regional problems. Therefore, there is no justification at present for more modern combat aircraft exceeding Central American requirements. We will, however, exchange views with them to learn why these helicopters have arrived. The cause could simply be to prepare for a future visit by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

[Reporter] What are the implications of Gorbachev's visit to Cuba for Central America?

[Cerezo] Gorbachev's visit is an indication of how important peace in the region is and that our situation is one of the important points to be discussed between the Soviet Union and the United States. Although the problems related to Cuban-Soviet relations and the prospect for improved Cuban-Soviet ties are accorded priority attention, the importance of Central American issues is also evident. This is of general benefit, because we will only be able to find adequate solutions to our problems when the importance of Central America as a region is clearly understood. [end recording]

Cerezo: Contra Aid Must Respect Esquipulas
PA0604152189 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo
in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Apr 89

[Text] Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo said that all U.S. Government aid for the Nicaraguan contras should respect the Esquipulas agreement and more specifically the agreement signed by the Central American presidents in El Salvador.

The president referred to an alleged remark by Costa Rican President Oscar Arias on bilateral aid for the contras in Honduran territory. Cerezo said that he had not actually heard Arias' remarks and that these should be published so as to establish their exact meaning and, above all, to verify that they in fact refer to regional peace issues.

*** Fragmentation of Right Seen Continuing**
32480094a Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish
1 Mar 89 p 6

[Text] Guatemala City, 1 March—In what constitutes another sign of the fragmentation of the right, General Hector Mario Lopez Fuentes, who recently gave up the presidential candidacy of the MLN [National Liberation Movement], announced that he is working to form the National Unification Movement (MUN) with a view toward the elections set for 1990.

The military man withdrew from the MLN ranks because its leadership showed indecision, as he told the national press. Deputy Juan Carlos Simons Solis, from the MLN "high command," for his part, described the former's attitude as desperate.

Yesterday Lopez Fuentes reported that, during his 9-month visit to the interior of the country, small committees were formed, which have now set the goal of forming a political party that will lend him its support for next year's electoral contests.

He claimed that rightist professionals are already working to prepare the documentation for submitting the application for registration as a pro-party committee to the Citizens Registration Directorate and, on this basis, to enter the campaign fully, despite the difficulty involved in the endeavor.

At EL GRAFICO's request, he predicted that the National Unification Movement would assume a moderate right position, with a definitely nationalist political line, and that it would uphold the slogan "security, integrity, and peace."

He noted that the atmosphere of insecurity prevailing in the country, the excessive public spending, the operation of unnecessary ministries, and other problems, are still cause for particular concern.

*** Education Minister Proposed for Vice President**
32480094c Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE
in Spanish 11 Feb 89 p 18

[Text] Jose Ricardo Gomez Galvez, minister of education, was proposed by the municipal secretaries general of the Department of San Marcos as a pre-candidate for the vice presidency of the Republic in the general elections to be held in 1990, according to a communique that they released yesterday.

The municipal secretaries general sent the proposal to the Christian Democratic Party's National Executive Board, because it is a public law institution, as the communique states.

Those supporting Gomez Galvez claim that the decision must be made at a national assembly, to be held at the appropriate time.

The signers of the communique maintain that they took into account his long political career and the role that Gomez Galvez has played in the consolidation of the national historical plan, as well as the fact that they regard this as a decisive time in the political history of the Christian Democratic Party.

The communique of solidarity with the education minister is signed by 25 municipal secretaries general from the department of San Marcos.

*** Agrarian Institute To Distribute Farmlands**
32480094b Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO
AMERICA in Spanish 20 Feb 89 p 2

[Text] The public relations office of the National Institute of Agrarian Reform [INTA] informed DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA that, during the course of this year, 116,000 peasants will benefit from the distribution of property titles, the appropriation of land, and the execution of measures to legalize idle land.

Engineer Nery Samayoa, head of the Agrarian Institute, reported that, at the outset, steps will be taken to turn over 6,081 titles for the immediate benefit of 30,500 peasants. This process covers an area of 2,000 caballerias [1 caballeria is equal to 45.13 hectares], which have already been appropriated.

Also to be undertaken is the turnover of land currently registered in the state's name to benefit 186 communities, involving 2,800 caballerias and aid for 40,000 farm workers.

Implementing the policy of legalizing land ownership, work is now being done to measure idle land, and thereby provide for 21,000 agricultural workers. Finally, the legal measurement of idle land yet to be contracted for will be undertaken, to benefit 25,000 heads of farming families.

It was also announced that, upon the turnover of property titles, the appropriation of land, and the execution of legal measurements of idle land, 116,000 peasants are being provided for, thereby keeping President Cerezo's public promise to deal on a priority basis with the demands for land made by residents of the rural areas.

*** Human Rights Ombudsman Fully Funded**
32480094d Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE
in Spanish 11 Feb 89 p 2

[Text] The government has authorized the allocation of a large portion of the budget for the Office of the Human Rights Prosecutor, so that its operation may be more efficient, as the head of that agency, Gonzalo Menendez de la Riva, remarked during a courtesy visit to our editor in chief and general manager, journalist Pedro Julio Garcia.

The prosecutor noted that the institution that he heads has extended its coverage to five departments: Suchitepequez, Quetzaltenango, Quiche, Solola, and Peten, adding that this year it is expected that auxiliary positions will be opened in all of the country's departments.

The official also reported that Cesar Alvarez Guadamus has been named assistant prosecutor, replacing Arturo Martinez Galvez, and concluded by saying that the Prosecutor's Office is dealing regularly with the various cases brought before it.

Nicaragua

Ortega Sends Election Amendments to Assembly
PA0604134189 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish
1230 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] President Daniel Ortega yesterday sent to the National Assembly his proposal on amendments to the electoral law. The proposal includes fundamental changes in 21 articles, eliminates 2 articles, and adds 6 articles. The proposal will serve as a framework for changes to the law. The Assembly will also take into account the proposals submitted to the Assembly by the opposition parties and groups.

The key provisions of the government's proposal refer to the composition of the Supreme Electoral Council and other electoral bodies, equal conditions for all parties to use the media during the campaign, a system of distributing state-provided funds for the elections, and a rule facilitating registration of and voting by Nicaraguans abroad.

Other articles to be affected by the government proposal are those related to the requirements for parties to obtain legal status, the composition of the council of political parties, elimination of the requirement for prior permission to hold rallies, elimination of the minimum of 5 percent of votes required for representation in the National Assembly, creation of regional vote-counting centers, and bans on the use of public property and personnel in election campaigns.

Opposition Formulates Proposal on Electoral Law
PA0604143889 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish
1235 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] At long last, the Group of 14 [opposition parties and groups] has reached agreement on a proposal on the amendments to the electoral law and will submit it today to President Daniel Ortega.

Luis Sanchez, leader of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party [PSN] and member of the commission that drew up the so-called joint proposal, said it includes amendments to over 70 articles of the current electoral law.

Sanchez said it is likely the opposition will participate in the elections as a political coalition. In addition, he pointed out that the Group of 14's proposal will be submitted to Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo so Cerezo can see that the opposition politicians support the agreement reached by the Central American presidents.

[Begin recording] [Sanchez, in progress] ... Social Christians, the proposal the PSN presented, and working papers drafted by eight parties were taken into account. We drew up a proposal based on these working papers, and it is a good proposal.

[Reporter] What does it cover?

[Sanchez] It covers political and technical matters—that is, amendments to the law. We will deliver this document to the president tomorrow.

[Reporter] But what are the key elements of this proposal? You have drafted a joint proposal by 13 parties.

[Sanchez] It is a proposal by all 14 parties—if the Social Christian Party [PSC] signs it. However, this is the PSC's problem.

[Reporter] Yes, but what are the proposal's essential points?

[Sanchez] We demand a general amnesty, a moratorium on the application of the military service law during the election campaign, repeal of the media law, repeal of the law on maintenance of public order and security, and repeal of the law on jurisdictional functions of the Sandinist Police.

[Reporter] How many articles does the proposal affect?

[Sanchez] We are proposing amendments to over 70 articles of the current electoral law.

[Reporter] Since you have managed to get the opposition to sign a joint proposal, does this mean you will participate in the elections as a coalition?

[Sanchez] I think so. This, however, is my personal opinion. This decision will be made by each party at the proper time. My opinion and that of my party, however, is that we must strengthen the unity of the opposition and run in the elections with a single coalition.

[Reporter] Will this proposal be presented by the opposition delegation that is traveling to Guatemala?

[Sanchez] Of course. The delegation that is going to meet with President Cerezo will deliver a copy of this proposal to him. It is our contribution to the Central American presidents' agreement on Nicaragua's political process. However, the proposal has been primarily drawn up to discuss the Nicaraguan electoral law. [end recording]

The PSN leader added that the delegation of the Group of 14 that will travel to Guatemala will also present the proposal to the counterrevolutionaries. The Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board and the other opposition parties are at odds about talking with the contras, who will apparently use the opposition as a way to assume a political identity.

CDN Urges National Dialogue, Reconciliation
PA0604193589 Managua Radio Catolica in Spanish
1830 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Statement issued by the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board in Managua; date not given]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN], responding to Nicaragua's urgent need for peace, democracy, and liberty through the strictest fulfillment of the Esquipulas agreement and the Alajuela, El Salvador, declaration—both of which were signed by the Nicaraguan Government and constitute a national pledge—states that, whereas:

1. The general amnesty promised in the Esquipulas agreement has not yet been fulfilled, and without it true social peace cannot be established.

2. The CDN maintains the need for a dialogue between all Nicaraguans to achieve truly positive results. This includes the government party, the entire civic opposition, and the Nicaraguan Resistance.

3. The CDN strongly protests the increased cost of living, which has made it extremely difficult for the Nicaraguan people to survive in a chaotic situation which increasingly threatens the very existence of each citizen.

4. The Nicaraguan people need a viable, peaceful, just, and timely means of finding their own democratic path and freedom in accordance with the Esquipulas agreement, which implies true national reconciliation.

Therefore, the CDN resolves:

1. To fully support all parts of the document prepared by the eight Nicaraguan opposition parties, which proposes electoral law reforms to guarantee a free, pluralist, and honest election process. This document was presented to the president a few days ago.

2. To urge national and local civic groups in Nicaragua that are not part of political organizations to support the contents of the document in question.

Tinoco Queries Honduran Stance on Repatriation
PA0604144189 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish
1237 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Statement by Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco, date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] It is obvious that the Honduran Government came to the meeting [of the Central American foreign ministers in Costa Rica] with the intention of blocking every aspect of the contra repatriation process. I believe that Honduras came with this intention because this is the U.S. Administration's position. Having reached a bipartisan agreement, the U.S. Administration now intends to keep the contras as active as possible; however, to achieve this it must prevent the repatriation of the contras. Therefore, Honduras intended to hinder practically every aspect related to that process. This is my initial overall assessment. I repeat: Honduras came with the intention of blocking the process not because Honduras wants this, but because it is Baker's and the U.S. State Department's position, which has been conveyed to Honduras; this is how the United States interprets the bipartisan agreement.

Why am I saying it was Honduras' intention to hinder the repatriation process? Here are some specific reasons: First of all, Nicaragua brought up the contra repatriation and demobilization issue. What happened? Honduras was opposed to discussing this issue at the beginning and even toward the middle of the meeting, opting to make it the final topic to be discussed. Nicaragua's explicit desire to broach the subject went unheeded, and repatriation was the last item discussed. Moreover, it was discussed

for only 45 minutes. [Honduran Foreign Minister] Carlos Lopez Contreras gave a 20- to 25-minute speech on the subject, which was followed by a response from Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel [D'Escoto]. The meeting ended at this point, because the repatriation discussion began 1 hour before the meeting ended. This is proof of Honduras' lack of interest in the repatriation issue. The subject was left for last, it was discussed for only 45 minutes, and there was no specific response to Nicaragua's statements.

While in Caracas, President Ortega presented a repatriation proposal to Honduran President Azcona. Honduras issued no written response. There was some speculation over a Honduran response, but the fact is that Honduras had none. There is no interest in making progress in this area. There was no response to the proposal made in Caracas, nor to other bilateral proposals Nicaragua has made.

Honduras, through Foreign Minister Lopez Contreras' speech, summarized the U.S. Administration's position that repatriation must be voluntary. To be voluntary, the contras would have to be convinced, and it would be necessary to hold a dialogue with them. This is the foundation of the position of Honduras and the U.S. Administration. My assessment is that Honduras had no intention of making progress on the repatriation issue.

Another case in point was the UN observers issue. What happened there? It was not discussed. A letter was sent to the UN secretary general, but at the last minute Honduras added a reservation to the letter. No one understands that reservation. It is ambiguous and esoteric; it establishes conditions and calls for negotiated solutions to Central American problems. No one understood the reservation, which means that the letter sent to the UN secretary general will lead the secretary general to doubt Hondurans' political resolve.

Tinoco Criticizes Arias Support for U.S. Aid
PA0604202389 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish
1957 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco criticized the vague euphoria expressed by Costa Rican President Oscar Arias regarding the U.S. plan to give the Nicaraguan contras \$45 million in aid. Instead of supporting abstract plans, Arias should demand the fulfillment of the Costa del Sol agreement signed by the five Central American presidents on 14 February, Tinoco told local reporters.

Tinoco reiterated Nicaragua's position that the U.S. bipartisan agreement is an attempt to keep the anti-Sandinists forces alive. The deputy foreign minister thereby refuted Arias' recent statements in Washington, where he expressed confidence in the joint Republican and Democratic agreement because—in Arias' opinion—it supports the Central American presidents' peace efforts.

Panama

Duque: Noriega To Stay Despite U.S. Sanctions
PA0704034289 Panama City ACAN in Spanish
0247 GMT 7 Apr 89

[Text] Panama City, 6 Apr (ACAN-EFE)—Panamanian progovernment presidential candidate Carlos Duque said General Manuel Antonio Noriega "will stay" despite the ratification of the U.S. economic sanctions announced by U.S. President George Bush today.

"They—the United States—may ratify their sanctions until the year 3000 or 5000, but Gen Noriega will stay," Duque told ACAN-EFE.

The presidential candidate for the National Liberation Coalition (COLINA) said the George Bush administration is celebrating today with "champagne and caviar" because they ratified their sanctions against this country, but Duque warned: "The Panamanian people may tire."

Bush today extended the economic sanctions that were imposed on 7 April 1988 by his predecessor, Ronald Reagan, to force the retirement of Noriega as chief of the Armed Forces. Bush said the sanctions could be "increased" if the next elections, scheduled for 7 May, are rigged.

Speaking to more than 5,000 followers today during a political rally held in a populous neighborhood of the Panamanian capital, Carlos Duque said the Bush and Reagan governments "are wrong today and will continue to be wrong, because they do not know about the dignity of the Panamanian people."

Duque said the United States continues "to recognize the invisible president of a phantom government, such as the one of traitor Delvalle."

The U.S. Government still recognizes Eric Arturo Delvalle as president of Panama. He was removed from office on February 1988 by his country's Legislative Assembly after unsuccessfully trying to dismiss Noriega.

In his vibrant speech, Duque said "it is better if they (the Americans) leave Panama, because they are in the way and we do not need them."

Opposition Legislator Candidate 'Beaten'
PA0604170789 Panama City Circuito RPC Television
in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Apr 89

[Text] Blas Julio, MOLIRENA [Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement] Circuit 8-9 deputy legislator candidate, was kidnapped and beaten. Julio, who is also a reporter for EL SIGLO—one of the newspapers closed down by the Panamanian Government—gave us this account:

[Begin recording] [Julio] First, I want you to know that I was very frightened last night when, at 2300, on my way to a restaurant near my house, I was kidnapped by four men who immediately put me inside the vehicle they were driving and proceeded to beat me. They said that I was handling subversive propaganda and that they knew that the subversive material was being prepared in [opposition legislator candidate] Marisin Villalaz's home. I told them that I knew of no printing press belonging to Marisin, nor of any attempt against state security by her.

They thought I was lying, so they began to hit me in the face, and they also punched me in the stomach. During this terrifying experience—I felt absolutely terrified—they drove me all over town. At one point, they told me that they were going to take me to the Bridge of the Americas and throw me off, because I had refused to say what it was that Marisin had in her home, and because I had already been seen handing out subversive leaflets and so forth in Circuit 8-9.

[Reporter] Were you able to identify the people who seized you?

[Julio] Of one thing I am sure: I will never forget their faces. One of them was an Indian, and the other four... [corrects himself] three were black. One of them pulled out his genitals and, after showing them to me, said that during the next few days I would be the first to be raped, followed by Marisin Villalaz. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Dr Marisin Villalaz de Arias said this about the incident:

[Begin Villalaz recording] I believe that in Panama we have reached a point that we never should have reached. We are a civilized nation, and we should behave in a civilized way. I do not believe in violence or in anything that has to do with violence. I am against threats and intimidation. [end recording]

Arias Calderon Blames Solis Palma for Violence
PA0604170389 Panama City Circuito RPC Television
in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Apr 89

[Statement by Ricardo Arias Calderon, Civic Democratic Opposition Alliance vice presidential candidate, on 5 April; place not given—recorded]

[Text] They are trying to scare everyone, but they are not going to succeed. We need to hold the guilty ones responsible. The ones responsible for these attacks are none other than those who exercise civilian and military power—more military than civilian power, for we all know who is really in charge. When someone claiming to hold the position of minister in charge of the Presidency referred to wiping out [liquidar] adversaries on 28 March, it became very clear that that person must take moral, political, and, in my opinion, legal responsibility

for the attacks that are taking place in this country. The Panamanian way is to live in peace. What is anti-Panamanian is to promote attacks, which is what the regime is doing.

Former PRD Leader, PDC Supporter Arrested
PA0604174589 Panama City Circuito RPC Radio
in Spanish 1713 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] Relatives of Luis Alberto Arias, formerly general manager of the National Bank of Panama and secretary general of the Professionals Front of the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD], have reported that he was arrested this morning at Omar Torrijos International Airport upon his return from abroad.

A Christian Democratic Party [PDC] communique contains this information. The communique notes that thus far it has not been possible to establish whether or not the arrest is justified.

The communique also reports the arrest in Chitre of Nicolas de los Rios, after he was accused of selling the CIVIC STAR, the PDC newsletter. The communique states that thus far PDC attorneys have been unable to present any legal document to obtain De los Rios' release, although they have been trying to do so since 4 April.

Guillermo Ford Outlines ADOC's Economic Plan
PA0704020389 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE
PANAMA in Spanish 5 Apr 89 pp A-1, B-4

[Report by Emilio Sinclair]

[Text] Concerned over the situation in the country and how the country will be run after the 7 May elections results are announced, and interested in the alternatives posed by the three political groups currently vying for power, members of the Western Panama Rotary Club listened to the plans and programs outlined by their first guest speaker, who represented the Civic Democratic Opposition Alliance [ADOC].

Speaking on behalf of ADOC, Guillermo Ford Boyd, 52 years old and candidate for the second vice presidency, outlined plans and programs to reactivate the ailing Panamanian economy, improve the people's standard of living, and regain trust in a public sector whose credibility, many people believe, is frightfully low.

Ford, who represents the Nationalist Republican Liberal Movement in the Endara-Arias Calderon-Ford ticket, addressed a group primarily composed of businessmen, investors, and entrepreneurs and outlined his alliance's plans in the event of a victory in the upcoming elections.

Ford reiterated that, notwithstanding ADOC's plans to reactivate the Panamanian economy, the coalition rules out replacing or eliminating the use of the U.S. dollar. In his address to the Rotary Club, Ford mentioned the negative aspects of the current government system and

suggested ways to eliminate the causes of the country's economic malaise, adding that "failure to regain credibility would hamper the country's economic recovery."

Ford called for an immediate reactivation of the banking system, praised the Caja de Ahorros bank's autonomy, and encouraged that bank to fulfill the institutions' social duties.

The ADOC candidate explained that Banco Nacional, the government's leading financial institution, must focus on running the state banks. Ford added that Banco Nacional should bring all small government banks, such as Banco de Desarrollo Agropecuario, under a single department while continuing to perform its duties as a commercial and development bank.

Ford said there is an immediate need to increase employment by promoting those enterprises that have the greatest ability to generate jobs, and he proposed the creation of a Special Fund for Services [Fondo Especial de Servicios—FES] using donations from industrialized countries. FES would generate jobs by taking care of repairs to schools and health centers, building community projects, and so forth.

Guillermo "Billy" Ford believes the Social Security Fund must be "a truly autonomous institution, because it belongs to the management and labor sectors."

Ford, who coined the phrase "this stuff is over," said the Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification should be only self-supporting instead of a profit-making venture for the state. After recognizing Panama's foreign debt commitments, Ford said payment and renegotiation of the debt would be considered, but the priority consideration would be not to "sacrifice the country's economic recovery to pay the debt."

ADOC will promote special "nonpolitical" controls to ensure that the state's budget and loan plans are made known to, reviewed by, and approved by the Legislative Assembly.

Ford proposes a civil service career system to grant job stability to honest and hard-working public servants. Regarding the post of comptroller general, Ford said the incumbent should be chosen from among deserving, honest, and apolitical Panamanians.

Mr. Ford's speech to the members of the Western Panama Rotary Club was delivered at the Marriott Hotel in Panama City.

The Rotary Club has invited other speakers to explain the plans and programs their candidates would implement in the event of an election victory.

Ministry Bans Firearms Until After Elections

PA0604141689 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Apr 89

[Text] In view of the country's current political situation and the upcoming elections, Government and Justice Minister Rodolfo Chiari de Leon banned the use of firearms between 7 April and 15 May 1989.

Through Resolution 175, which was issued today, the minister warns that anyone caught carrying a firearm in violation of this provision will have his weapon seized and his permit revoked and he will be turned over to the proper authorities.

Panama Defense Forces personnel who are authorized by their commander to protect and defend the elections are exempted from this provision.

This resolution was issued to ensure a climate of peace and calm during the elections.

Bank Group Leader Denies Drug Money Charges

PA0604134389 Paris AFP in Spanish 0237 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] Panama City, 5 Apr (AFP)—Edgardo Lasso Valdes, president of the National Banking Association, an organization made up of approximately 120 financial institutions, today denied that Panama's international banking center is being used to launder drug money.

When asked about the alleged involvement of the Panama Branch of the Banco de Occidente in laundering approximately \$412 million—presumably sent by the Medellín Cartel—Lasso said that "there is no proof of money laundering here."

Lasso added that Panamanian Attorney General Augusto Villalaz today advised the association that the Banco de Occidente is being investigated "because it received bank transfers" from the United States.

"According to the information we have, only bank transfers were made, and this does not mean that the branch here in Panama was involved in money laundering," Lasso said.

Lasso added that business at the Banco de Occidente is normal and that its manager, William Guarin, and his secretary, Clara Garcia, who were arrested on Wednesday, today testified before the authorities.

Guarin and Garcia may be released this week if the Attorney General's Office agrees to set bail. The amount of the bail has not been disclosed.

"The bank officials were arrested because someone in the United States said that drug money was being laundered here," Lasso said. He regretted the fact that every time an international investigation is conducted, "Panama ends up implicated and it is said that money is being laundered here when only normal bank transfers are received."

Lasso added that one bank "cannot ask another bank for an explanation when a transfer is made" and that only the bank receiving the cash is guilty.

Argentina

Condor II Development With Egypt To Continue *PY0604134989 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS* *in Spanish 1951 GMT 5 Apr 89*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Apr (NA)—Argentina will continue to develop the Condor II rocket with Egypt despite the promise by the Israeli Government to lift the ban on the delivery of 12 planes that were purchased by the Argentine Navy before the Malvinas conflict.

The Israeli embargo would be lifted only if Argentina modifies its agreement with Egypt.

This information was leaked to NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS by a high level military source, who added that the rocket is designed to place satellites in orbit and will not be used for military purposes.

According to the source, the Israeli Government has asked Argentina to stop its association with Egypt over the technical development of the Condor II.

According to a commentary by the Buenos Aires newspaper CLARIN today, some international observers maintain that Israel could use the issue as an argument "to justify a preventive military strike against Iraq."

It was learned that the Condor II project has the financial support of Iraq and is being developed using FRG and Italian technologies.

The source told our news agency this afternoon that the agreement with Egypt for the development of the Condor II rocket "is very difficult to break overnight," and that the project will therefore continue.

According to the newspaper commentary, if built, the Condor II will have a range of between 800 and 1,200 km. It will be guided by equipment that will enable it to act as "an intelligent missile" capable of selecting and discriminating between several targets, and reaching them with efficiency.

Chilean Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit *PY0604163389 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS* *in Spanish 1454 6 Apr 89*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Apr (NA)—Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Felipe Errazuriz today stressed that this country "recognizes Argentina's rights over the Malvinas Islands," but he also made it clear that "we also believe in the freedom of trade" referring to the two controversial voyages of the "Indiana I," between Puerto Argentino in the Malvinas and Punta Arena in the southernmost part of Chile, at the service of British interests.

Errazuriz made these remarks on arrival today in Argentina. This is the first official visit by a Chilean foreign minister to Argentina since 1977.

Foreign Minister To Visit Paraguay on 10 Apr *PY0604152289 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS* *in Spanish 1322 GMT 6 Apr 89*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Apr (NA)—Argentine Foreign Ministry sources have reported that on 10 April Foreign Minister Dante Caputo will pay his first official visit to Paraguay to discuss bilateral relations and the implementation of several bilateral projects.

Caputo will depart for Asuncion on Monday at 0800 from the Aeroparque Metropolitan Airport. He will then meet his Paraguayan counterpart, Luis Maria Argana, who visited Argentina from 23 to 25 March.

During this visit, the first one since he visited Paraguay on 10 December 1983, Caputo will analyze projects related to drug trafficking and the immediate return of vehicles stolen in Argentina.

During the meeting, the two ministers will also discuss the Yacyreta hydroelectric dam, taking into account that the Parana River will soon be diverted to create an artificial lake. Argentine President Raul Alfonsin and his Paraguayan counterpart, Andres Rodriguez, will attend this event.

Nuclear Official Returns From Algeria *PY0604212289 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish* *1918 GMT 6 Apr 89*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Apr (TELAM)—Upon returning from Algeria, National Commission for Atomic Energy (CNEA) President Emma Perez Ferreyra stressed that "there are good prospects for signing new contracts and for building new reactors in other countries."

She made these remarks at Ezeiza International Airport, after she arrived from Algeria, where she dedicated a reactor built with Argentine technology.

Ferreyra explained that 90 percent of the reactor was designed and built in Argentina. For that purpose 60 nuclear technicians had to travel. [sentence as received]

In response to a question, she said that the Atucha nuclear plant will resume operations approximately "on 27 July."

She was also asked about the possibility of building a nuclear dump in Gastre, Chubut Province. She replied: "Only in 4 years, at the conclusion of all the preliminary hydrological and geological studies, will Argentina decide whether to build one."

When asked about the method currently used for processing nuclear waste, she said that "for the time being, those materials are among the burned fuel waste that is

taken from the plant to the storage pools, where it can be kept for years." She added that "if the country decides to process fuel, we should know very well what will be done with the waste."

Bolivia

Banzer Calls for National Reconciliation
PY0604213789 La Paz La Red Panamericana
in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] ADN [Nationalist Democratic Action] presidential candidate Hugo Banzer Suarez today stated that his party will win the 7 May elections by an overwhelming majority. He stressed, however, the need for national reconciliation among all political forces to guarantee and strengthen the democratic process.

Banzer was answering some questions from reporters at the end of a ceremony in a downtown hotel. Banzer, a former president, stated that this is the time to stop the offensive attacks on candidates and leaders of parties that are participating in the elections. He asked reporters to help eliminate the climate of confrontation among candidates. It is not appropriate to continue with these attacks, he said, because after the elections, which will end with the victory of one of the candidates, the bad feelings will remain.

Banzer stated that the ADN believes in the strength and sovereign will of the people, whose verdict will be cast at the ballot boxes. He expressed regret at the fact that no political party has responded to his call for reconciliation.

[Begin Banzer recording] No, so far we have not received any categorical answer. We have received some evasive answers with arguments that lead nowhere. We do not want anyone to guarantee democracy, because democracy is already guaranteed by the Constitution. What we want is to strengthen the democratic system. We have no doubts that the Constitution provides guarantees for the democratic process. What we want is that this democracy be solid and stable. [end recording]

ADN Platform Document

PY0604193289 La Paz La Red Panamericana
in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] During a ceremony that took place in the La Paz Hotel today, General Hugo Banzer Suarez presented to the media the government platform of the Nationalist Democratic Action [ADN] and the Christian Democratic Party.

The ADN document states that it will defend monetary stability, and a single, real, and flexible dollar exchange rate; it will allow the free conversion of Bolivian currency into foreign currency; money will be issued according to reserves, the growth, stability, and appropriate backing of the economy; bank interest rates will be subject to free market fluctuations; the credit system will

be improved and a credit insurance for small farmers and businessmen will be established; and the prices of goods and services will be freely negotiable.

The ADN says that the foreign debt problem must be solved on a basis of shared responsibility between creditors and debtors. The ADN says it will intensify efforts to obtain concessions in future debt negotiations and to obtain foreign investments.

The ADN government platform says that the point regarding freedom of hiring [libre contratacion] in the labor law will be respected. The ADN also plans to implement administrative decentralization to promote regional initiative and participation. The ADN will also promote foreign and national investments.

The ADN program also makes proposals in the fields of health, education, mining, energy, and others. As for the national Armed Forces, the ADN says that it will seek to strengthen them as guardians of our national borders. The ADN seeks to integrate the Armed Forces' with national development.

The ADN also states that the worst expression of criminality and immorality is drug trafficking, therefore it proposes to immediately implement joint actions with parents to eradicate this menace.

Consulate in PRC Accused of Visa Irregularities
PY0704010389 La Paz La Red Panamericana
in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Excerpts] The Interpol Director in Bolivia, Colonel Carlos Gamberos, has reported that the Bolivian Consulate in the PRC has committed a number of irregularities in granting visas to PRC citizens. Gamberos added that because of these irregularities, the apparent tourists do not meet the country's current conditions for foreign visitors.

It has been said, for example, that the Bolivian Consulate used irregular procedures in setting some visas' length of stay. Some visitors do not stay in hotels, but simply in private rooms. Some do not carry roundtrip tickets. Other problems have also been reported.

Because of this situation, Interpol has reportedly agreed to coordinate with the Immigrations Department to develop better ways to control the arrival and departure of foreigners, especially those from the PRC. [passage omitted]

More than 70 Asians from the southeastern PRC region are reportedly in the country, working in agriculture rather than in business. Gamberos added that 16 PRC citizens will have to leave the country. He said that there will probably soon be more, as Interpol concludes all investigations being carried out with the Bolivian police.

IDB Approves Loan for YPFB Oil Project
PY0604164789 La Paz La Red Panamericana
in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) has approved a \$56.9-million loan to implement an oil exploitation project.

The IDB report states that the project will be implemented by Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB], which, through this project, intends to increase our country's annual oil production by 1.9 million barrels.

The project, involving a total \$81-million investment, includes four main components:

The first component concerns the exploitation of the Vibora oil field, where five wells, three of which will yield about 3,500 barrels of oil daily, will be drilled.

The second component concerns the exploitation of the (Sirari) oil field where eight wells, six of which will yield about 2,000 barrels of oil daily, will be drilled. This component also includes the construction of two gas pipelines to transport the gas to a pipeline.

The IDB report states that the approved loan will make possible the construction of a gas pipeline linking Campo Yapacani with Caranda where it will be connected to other existing pipelines to the liquefied gas extraction plant in Rio Grande, in the fields located in northern Santa Cruz Department.

Finally, the IDB report states that the fourth component of the project concerns the institutional strengthening of the YPFB and its computer equipment to process seismic data and to improve its data processing capability.

Mining Minister Returns From Washington
PY0604190289 La Paz La Red Panamericana
in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] This afternoon Mining Minister Jaime Villalobos will report to President Victor Paz Estenssoro on his negotiations with the World Bank to obtain a loan for the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [COMIBOL].

Villalobos recently returned from Washington where he requested a credit to be used to reorganize the Bolivian mining sector. It is said that the talks with the World Bank were positive and that there is interest in reactivating some COMIBOL mines.

According to some government sources, the meeting with President Paz will be very important.

Interior Minister Denies Shining Path Presence
PY0604141789 La Paz La Red Panamericana
in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Excerpt] Eduardo Perez Beltran, minister of interior, migration, and justice, has confirmed that unofficial reports regarding the presence of Peruvian Shining Path terrorists in Bustillo Province, Potosi Department, in Bolivia, have been totally ruled out.

Perez Beltran said that an official report says that neither the Potosi Department prefect nor deputy prefect, the Armed Forces, or the Interior Ministry have any information regarding the presence of irregular groups in Bolivia.

Nonetheless, Perez Beltran said that the government's security organizations are always involved in investigations concerning the country's security and the people's tranquillity.

[Begin Perez Beltran recording, in progress] ...country [word indistinct] through that public note and pursuant to a report that I asked from the Potosi prefect, it has been established that neither the Potosi deputy prefect or prefect, the Bolivian Armed Forces, or the Interior Ministry have any information proving the existence of irregular groups in our country. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Coffee Production Grows After Coca Replacement
PY0704032989 La Paz La Red Panamericana
in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Apr 89

[Text] Bolivia will ask the International Coffee Organization—OIC—which is holding a meeting in its headquarters in London, to increase its export quotas from 94,000 to 150,000 bags, because of the increase of Bolivian coffee production.

That remark was made by Industry, Commerce, and Tourism Minister Luis Fernando Palenque, who said that a Bolivian delegation made up of government representatives and members of the Bolivian Association of Coffee Producers has traveled to London, where the OIC leadership is meeting.

Palenque said that at its last meeting, the OIC drastically reduced Bolivian export quotas because Bolivia failed to fulfill its commitments.

[Begin Palenque recording] We are asking the OIC to increase our export quotas, because the plans adopted by our government provide for the replacement of coca with coffee crops in several areas. We believe that our export quotas will be increased, because our production has grown through the replacement of the coca farms, and because we will have the support of coffee-producing countries, whom we have already contacted.

Bolivia is an OIC member. The OIC bases its quotas on the quantities traditionally exported by each country. Bolivia unfortunately is not a traditional coffee exporter,

and we have only 5 quotas, while Brazil has 220 and Colombia has 128. We must therefore receive the support of those countries in order to increase our export quotas. [end recording]

The minister said that the increase in the production of coffee was caused by the replacement of coca farms. It is expected that the larger areas devoted to coffee farming will result in increased production, he said.

The Bolivian Government has asked the U.S. Government to provide more support for the production of coffee, because larger areas are being devoted to coffee farming under the coca replacement program.

Brazil

Sarney Launches Environmental Program

PY0704015389 Brasilia Domestic Service
in Portuguese 2200 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] President Jose Sarney has set in motion the "Our Nature" program, which establishes the new Brazilian environmental policy. The president signed decrees, messages, and draft laws designing the new environmental policy and creating the national environment fund.

In the speech with which he launched the program, Sarney said that the government has adopted innovative measures, thereby showing its determination to adopt an environmental preservation policy.

[Begin Sarney recording] This is a set of substantive measures with which we have restructured the government's system of environmental preservation and control. We introduced deep changes in Brazil's environmental preservation legislation, and we gave priority to preserving our ecological system. [end recording]

The president also mentioned the accord signed with FAO [Food and Agriculture Organization] for the ecological and economic zoning of the Amazonian region, which will be implemented in 5 years.

[Begin Sarney recording] This project will set guidelines for the rational location of centers of socioeconomic activity in the region, and it will create the necessary technical and institutional framework to make sure that those centers will preserve the environment.

The national environment plan will give the government agencies the necessary instruments for efficiently implementing the environmental preservation policy. [end recording]

The president added that Brazilians are responsible for preserving the environment, and that they are doing so through the work of universities and several other agencies.

[Begin Sarney recording] To show the scientific level of our knowledge of the Amazonian region, we should state that... [changes thought] For 2 years now, no international agency has bought any pictures from our institutes, which are the only organizations in the world with pictures of this part of the planet.

We have internationally renowned scientific institutions and researchers devoted to the complex task of simulating the possible climatic effects of modifications of the Amazonian vegetation. [end recording]

The president added that the alarmist international press has reported the elimination of a large sector of the Amazonian forests. Analyses by the Space Research Institute of Sao Jose dos Campos, however, have disclosed that by the end of 1988 only 5 percent of the forests of the Amazonian territory had been eliminated.

The environment fund that President Sarney created today to provide financial support to the "Our Nature" program will receive contributions from local and foreign institutions.

On setting the program in motion, the president signed 16 decrees and 7 messages that were submitted to Congress to restructure Brazilian environmental preservation legislation and to create new national parks and wildlife reserves.

The Postal and Telegraph Company issued 2,000,000 units of a stamp commemorating the program.

The national environment fund will receive financial resources from the government and from local and foreign agencies.

This information has been released by the national defense advisory secretary, General Bayma Denys, who explained that Brazil will accept foreign contributions provided they are not linked to the conversion of the foreign debt. (He added) that all offers will be analyzed by the government's economic team.

[Begin Bayma Denys recording] Donations from foreign sources, especially if donors are connected with the Brazilian debt, will be tied to economic conditions. These conditions will be examined by the government's economic team, which will decide whether Brazil will accept the donation the way it is offered. [end recording]

One of the decrees signed by Sarney temporarily suspends credit and fiscal incentives for farming in order to restructure the sector. Another decree allocates 30 million new cruzados for fire control in forest areas. Another decree creates three national parks and three wildlife reserves: the National [names indistinct] Parks in the states of Bahia and Minas Gerais; the Serra do Divisor Park in Acre, where tropical forests will be

preserved; and the National Chapada dos Guimaraes Park in Mato Grosso for the preservation of the [name indistinct] Falls and of several archaeological sites.

The president also created the national Tefe Forest Park, in Amazonas; the National Amapa Forest Park, in Amapa; and the (Corrego Grande) Wildlife Reserve in northern Espirito Santo, which will preserve part of the Atlantic forest.

Sarney Creates National Health Council

PY0604132989 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] During a ceremony at the Planalto Palace yesterday, President Jose Sarney created the National Health Council [Conselho Nacional de Saude]. In his speech, Sarney said that health assistance is one of the fundamental rights of the people, and that it must be available to all.

[Begin Sarney recording] The democratization of the health system is an essential part of the strategy of my administration, giving priority to solving social problems.

I must point out that never before in Brazilian history have so many funds been assigned to the social sector. [end recording]

Health Minister Seiko Tzuzuki explained that the council will help to implement and develop the national health policy:

[Begin Tzuzuki recording] The National Health Council will assist the health minister in drafting, implementing, developing, and appraising the national health policy. This is a very difficult task that requires a high level of scientific knowledge and solid understanding of health matters, and an ability to recognize changes occurring in society. [end recording]

The Council is comprised of 13 people: 6 represent ministries, and 7 are health experts from various sectors.

Striking Workers, Police Clash in Itabira

PY0604185989 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 1600 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] This morning striking workers of the Vale do Rio Doce clashed with the police in Itabira, Minas Gerais State.

The striking workers were forming pickets at the entrance of the mines when the police intervened. Three workers were injured during the clash.

The workers are now waiting for the result of the meeting between their union representatives and the Vale do Rio Doce board members this afternoon at the Company headquarters in Rio de Janeiro.

Scientists To Try Cold Nuclear Fusion

PY0604225089 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Apr 89 p 9

[By Wilson Marini]

[Text] Yesterday, a bottle with 250 milliliters of heavy water was carefully set aside at the Institute for Nuclear and Energy Research (IPEN). This was the only element missing from an experiment to be conducted by the scientists of the IPEN and of the Sao Paulo University (USP) Physics Institute. They will try to quickly repeat a cold nuclear fusion [fusao nuclear a frio] experiment in the simplified manner used by scientists Stanley Pons, of the University of Utah in the United States, and Martin Fleischmann, of Great Britain.

Heavy water (D2O), which contains deuterium instead of hydrogen, is the indispensable element for the repetition of the electrolysis that leads to cold nuclear fusion. IPEN physicist Spero Morato yesterday met in Rio de Janeiro with experts of the National Commission for Nuclear Energy (CNEN) to obtain the other elements required for the experiment.

According to Morato, the experts still do not know which is the most sensitive neutron-counting equipment in the country. "We are about to repeat experiments that we conducted in our school days. Now, however, they will be more sophisticated," Morato said. He believes that it will be "difficult" to conduct this experiment in Brazil, although the methods used by Pons and Fleischmann "seem simple."

Physicist Ivan Cunha Nascimento, director of the USP Physics Institute, thinks that the experiment Pons and Fleischmann have described to the press has a theoretical foundation. So far, scientific works on the experiment have not been published. They will probably be published in May. Cunha Nascimento warns, however: "We cannot create expectations about when the experiment will be repeated in Brazil."

Now that the IPEN and USP teams have the heavy water, they will create laboratory conditions for the cold nuclear fusion experiment. Creating these conditions depends on data to be supplied by scientists from at least four specialties: nuclear, solid state, condensed matter, and electrochemistry. They will need some equipment, which is available in the country and is already being requested.

When everything is ready, the researchers will need 100 hours to test the in vitro nuclear fusion technique. Cunha Nascimento is anxious to receive a complete report on the experiment, about which he only heard unofficial reports by colleagues from abroad. They again warned: "We cannot create expectations regarding when the experiment will be conducted in Brazil." IPEN physicist Claudio Rodrigues adds: "Our scientific curiosity has been aroused."

The bottle of heavy water was obtained from the IPEN strategic stock, which consists of 28 liters kept in a stainless steel container hermetically sealed to keep out light and air. The heavy water, which is 99.87 percent pure, was given to the IPEN by the International Atomic Energy Agency in the 1960's. So far, it has been used to irradiate neutrons in guinea pigs, and as a solvent for liquid crystals. The IPEN, however, cannot supply another drop of its heavy water in the future, physicist Carlos Parente warned. Parente was the scientist who sent the USP Physics Institute the 250 milliliters of heavy water to start the experiment. IPEN's remaining heavy water will be used to cool the neutrons of the IPEN reactor, which uses enriched uranium, he said.

Chile

New Finance Minister Grants News Conference

PY0704023689 Santiago Radio Cooperativa Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Finance Minister General Enrique Seguel has said that there will be no problem with the foreign debt in 1989 and 1990, but that Chile should be concerned about the period beginning in 1991, when the principal of the renegotiated credits will have to be repaid. He added, however, that Chile is the country in the best position to take advantage of the Brady Plan once its details are spelled out clearly. The minister reasserted that all measures that have been adopted are meant to support the democratic transformation and institutionalization.

Gen Seguel said that there will be no problem with the IMF in reviewing this year's targets, following the crisis caused by the poisoned grapes. However, he withheld details regarding the credits to be requested from international organizations.

"We are in contact with international organizations to see how best to replenish the foreign reserves that may eventually be lost, following the poisoned grapes affair. The negotiation process involves talks at the various levels of those organizations. I see that those talks are going on in a very normal way."

Gen Seguel recognized that without more savings and investments, it will be impossible to sustain growth rates in the medium term. He also said that there is not much chance of readjusting the minimum salary.

"I believe that it is deplorable to raise false expectations, just as it is to raise hopes that cannot be met."

The finance minister reaffirmed that no one who knows him can doubt that he will make changes in economic management, and he added that this appointment as finance minister and his administration as president of the Central Bank had not been criticized.

"I believe that this confidence can help us maintain the favorable expectations for Chile's development. I believe that everyone, without party distinction, must make a permanent effort to project the country's image as a reliable country that fulfills its commitments, and as a country that is making progress in overcoming the restrictions of a market economy, by supporting the dispossessed people with government subsidies in the social area."

To the extent that poverty is eradicated and equal opportunities are effectively created, we will have taken a definitive step toward the economic, political, and social stability of the country, said the new finance minister in his first news conference.

New Economy Minister Says No Changes Foreseen

PY0704030189 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] Pablo Baraona, minister of economy, development, and reconstruction, and minister of mining, has stated that there will be no changes in the Economy Ministry. He said that he will first try to get congressional approval of the bills on fishing and pharmaceutical patents.

[Begin Baraona recording] Well, I think this is undoubtedly a challenge. I have just taken over the Economy Ministry from former Minister Concha. This is an extremely well-organized ministry. Each of the initiatives, whether for the solution of problems or for other legal purposes, is very well outlined, very well organized. I do not have the right word to explain it, but undoubtedly it is a ministry much broader than the Mining Ministry. You know that the problems are great, and there are many initiatives. The progress achieved in Chile is reflected in the changes within the Economy Ministry and in the problems it has solved. [end recording]

We asked the minister about the situation of ENAP [National Petroleum Enterprise], and he said that he is awaiting the report from the comptroller on the agreement that turned ENAP into an incorporated company.

Regarding the proposal on intellectual property, within which pharmaceutical patents are included, he said that he still must study that subject. Asked about remarks made by former Mining Minister Sergio Bittar, that this cabinet is reportedly an isolated cabinet, Baraona stated that he will answer that question—and a question on Codelco [Copper Corporation]—within the Mining Ministry.

* PCCh Local Committees Review Party Policy

33480148a Santiago ANALISIS in Spanish
6 Mar 89 pp 8-10

[Article by Libio Perez Z.: "Rebellion of Rebellions"]

[Text] Intense debates have characterized the rank and file congress of the Communist Party. The main criticism concerns the way to implement the policy of the popular rebellion. It is clear, however, that the policy will be widely approved.

"Everything is being discussed here," was the first thing that an activist on the Local Committee of the Communist Party in the municipality of Puente Alto said when asked about the course of the debates that the committee is conducting as part of the 15th congress, which began last December and will close, according to a preliminary estimate of the Central Committee, this May. The fact that "everything is being discussed" would seem to be the main reason why the party event has been getting so much attention. Indeed, there is not a single political sector, across the entire spectrum, that does not from time to time want to find out "what is going on in the PC" [Communist Party]. Speculation thus abounds. And those who would hazard a prediction of its outcome, like latter-day oracles, are not in short supply.

The communist rank and file finished discussing and analyzing the public call for the 15th congress (which prompted more than one controversy, a suit by the regime against the PC leadership and the jailing of four of its public spokesmen) in February. All over the country and with the direct participation of the majority of the Central Committee and regional leaders, an undetermined number of rank and file activists (organized in cells, in accordance with the communist model) pored over each of the propositions in the document paragraph by paragraph.

From the outset several annexes were added to the document containing the political propositions, which was submitted under the signature of the Political Commission but which was the work of several commissions of the Central Committee. The first annex was a draft of new bylaws, followed by a special edition with the resolutions of all the Plenums of the Central Committee from the military coup on.

And while the rank and file began their debates, which from the outset were marked by sharp criticism of the propositions, the Central Committee (CC) of the Communist Party held a special meeting of its members in early January. At this session the CC took stock of the development of the congress at the cell level and went about approving one of the most controversial documents that would be brought before the party event. This was the Military Report, a draft of which was prepared by a member of the Political Commission (CP); the CC corrected it and approved it for discussion by the entire party.

Few in the communist rank and file were familiar with the Military Report, which takes stock of the political tasks spurred by the PC leadership to implement the policy of the popular rebellion in this sphere. The cell activists complained, but the explanation they received was almost always the same: "There were practical problems in the distribution, but nothing that was intended to restrict or inhibit the involvement of the activists" (See Letters Section). The Military Report, meanwhile, did make it to the next level of the event: the Local Committees.

Party Organizations and Debates

In keeping with Leninist criteria, to which we can add compartmentalization as a security measure, each communist cell is made up of 5 to 10 activists, based either on region or labor activity. Several cells from a single sector form a Local Committee. And the Local Committees, in turn, in accordance with the regional approach, form a Regional Committee. On top of this latter organizational body is the Central Committee (44 members), which in turn elects a Political Commission that is under the CC. Given the geographic dispersion of the PC's top leaders (some are in exile, and others are scattered around the country), several years ago the CP established an even more exclusive body: the Executive Secretariat. It is on this level that the actual operational leadership of the PC is currently to be found.

ANALISIS was told that the leadership of the PC is waiting for the congress of the Local Committees to conclude in March. The provisional assessment so far is that the discussions have been more than heated. This is clear from a reading of the resolutions that ANALISIS saw from the rank and file and from the local committees. And the top-level leaders who were interviewed for this article acknowledge as much also.

The main topic of discussion has unquestionably been the policy of the popular rebellion. This policy was formulated by the CC at a plenary session in 1979, and it pushed the PC to the brink of a grave crisis among its leadership in 1980-82. Because all activists were not involved in formulating it, the result, they say, was "a unilateral view of its concepts." The leadership of the PC has had a hard time explaining the overall philosophy of this policy (a first attempt at such an explanation is contained in the call for the congress), and most inside the PC feel that it overemphasizes the military aspect.

The Military Report distributed in February is designed precisely to do this, by acknowledging that the military and self-defense tasks of the masses absorbed a good part of the PC's efforts during the 1983-86 phase, while work to involve the PC in social sectors was often neglected. According to some, this belated recognition by the CC was the main reason for the mistakes made in implementing the policy of the popular rebellion among the rank and file.

And the rank and file's criticism in this regard is bitter at times. One example is the "Lonquen" cell of the Local Committee from La Florida, which in explaining the shortcomings of the PC in its relationship with the people's movement indicated that what happened "is directly related to the triumph of left-wing adventurist and opportunist positions within the party leadership."

The harsh language that this communist cell uses (the cell is made up of former labor leaders whose average age is 40) is later toned down, however, when they support the line of the popular rebellion, "which has shown itself

to be essentially correct." This is the tone of the resolutions from the rank and file and Local Committees. Criticism is aimed at its implementation, in accordance with the particular approach of each sector and its own experience, but only in a very few instances at its overall formulation. The members of the CC who spoke with ANALISIS indicated that the congress "has furthered a broader and better understanding of the sense of the popular rebellion," which is seen as a comprehensive policy that is more than its military aspect, this being just one component the dimension of which will always depend "on the specific political conditions."

As can be gathered from the resolutions of the various bodies and structures of the PC, high regard for the line of the popular rebellion has become a common denominator. "Fundamentally," the conclusion of the Local Committee of PC Professionals indicates, "we are in favor of intensifying our policy of the popular rebellion of the masses, which has enabled the Chilean people and all democratic forces to pave the way for democracy and bring the end of the dictatorship nearer."

If everyone agrees with the policy of the Popular Rebellion, what is the criticism then? The communist rank and file have drawn up long lists of "isms": bureaucratism, verticalism [top-down rule], taskism, activism...and a lengthy string of etceteras. They point the finger first at the mid-level leadership (local and regional leaders and paid party officials) and ultimately at the PC's upper-level leadership.

As far as many rank and file activists in the PC are concerned, the long period in the underground, the inadequate explanation of the political accords, the scant information on military tasks and on the structuring of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, FPMR (as well as its subsequent split and, later, the deactivation of the sector that remained tied to the PC), the scant political and ideological training of some leadership cadres, and the performance of public activists and spokesmen can be explained by the lack or distortion of a policy on cadres and organization that has made the party structure arthritic. This has made the PC a slower, less dynamic, more bureaucratic and less thoughtful party whose mid-level leaders have become "mere transmission belts."

And this is one tough nut to crack. Whereas the rank and file contend that "the paid officials" merely transmit the instructions that are generated centrally and that during the lengthy time they are involved in the tasks they develop shares of power that they use for their positions, the leadership of the PC feels that such positions are increasingly necessary "to maintain stability in running the party." This seems to be a relatively important point because of its implications, and it will be diligently looked into when a decision is made on the final bylaws that the PC adopts after its full congress.

In the Central Committee

If the discussion has been intense among the rank and file and in the Local Committees, all indications are that it will be even more so in the Regional Committees. The reason is simple: they will represent a distillation of the prior debates (with new officers elected in each group), in addition to which the delegates to the higher level, that is to say, to the full national congress, will be elected directly. These delegates are the ones who will ultimately approve or reject whatever policies are proposed, will make policy adjustments (program, foreign policy, strategy) and will elect the new Central Committee. When the congress arrives at this level, things could go differently than they have so far.

When the Popular Rebellion was discussed at the start of this decade, it was presented as a policy for the period and more of a tactic for confronting the dictatorship's determination to perpetuate itself. Most of the resistance back then came from the long-standing PC leadership cadres. They lost the debate, and a leadership team that went about implementing the new decisions was in fact formed. It is to this leadership that "the bill is being passed" today. The criticism is from "right- and left-wing positions," although less so from the latter because a good many of them emigrated along with the FPMR-Autonomous. The other sector or segment, which is not organized as a group, criticizes the overemphasis on the military aspect and its costs.

This will almost certainly be one of the main topics of debate. The positions are also reflected in the men who uphold and represent them. And although this has not been cause for concern so far in the course of the PC's internal event, it will emerge in full force as of the regional discussions and, especially, during their final phase.

The PC Central Committee feels that some 200 delegates from all over the country and from overseas groups will attend the final event. "If the political conditions so permit," however, "that number could be considerably higher," leaders assert. The 200 will be joined by the 45 regular members of the Central Committee and the 15 alternates, plus a few "fraternal guests" without voting rights (prominent social leaders, youth delegation and others).

The plenary session of the congress will debate everything anew. And besides the general decisions, it will also make choices having to do with the election year that Chile will witness, but only in general terms, because it will be the new CC, meeting later on, that will decide on the appropriate specifics.

It would not be rash to suggest that the discussion that took place between 1980 and 1982 will be repeated with renewed spirit. The protagonists will be the same as before, only this time a great many more people will be voting. And the losers back then could suffer an even greater defeat. Or, on the contrary, they may have rebuilt

their forces and could prevail. Nothing is clear, but no matter what the outcome, it will be reflected in the makeup of the new Central Committee.

There is a great deal of speculation in this regard. Noncommunist circles are saying that "the battle" will be between Galdys Marin (representing the sectors that most strongly advocate the Popular Rebellion and its implementation) and former deputy Manuel Cantero (who also advocates the Popular Rebellion but is identified with "the old guard"). What is crystal clear is that there must be an overhaul of the leadership. And therefore, no one's job is safe.

There has not been much of an overhaul, in absolute terms. Especially if we bear in mind that 30 of the 90 members that the CC had in 1969, the date of the last congress, are still in office today (the size of the committee was reduced to 45 in 1977). In other words, two-thirds of the members of the current CC have been in their posts for 20 years.

As a rank and file communist activist said: "Perestroika is not just a Soviet phenomenon or one limited to the socialist countries; it is an idea that must take shape in our party, here, in Chile."

*** Socialist Discord, Consensus Discussed**
33480148b Santiago CAUCE in Spanish
6 Mar 89 pp 16-17

[Commentary by Jose Joaquin Brunner: "Socialist Unity and Diversity"]

[Text]

The Declarations

The issue of socialist unity is back in the news. At its Seventh National Plenum late last year the Socialist Party-Almeyda (PS-Almeyda) "reaffirmed its resolute determination to go all out for the unity of Chilean socialism..." while its official press organ stated that it was the party's desire "to consummate the unity of socialism during the course of 1989." From the adjoining battlefield, the secretary general of the PS-Nunez has just stated that the process of unification "is in excellent health" and that his party's differences with the other socialists "are not on the ideological, political, abstract level. They are neither in philosophy nor doctrine..."

Such positive declarations would make one think that a goal that as of yesterday seemed so difficult to achieve (in other words, the unity of all socialists under the same political umbrella, under the same leadership) is now within reach.

The Differences

Yet things are not as easy as the statements of good intentions about unity would have one believe. According to the Almeyda people, "differences that cannot be minimized have accumulated (with the PS-Nunez) on ideological and political issues." What are some of these differences according to this sector?

We will list the most significant ones:

- "The PS-Nunez' harsh rejection of the Leninist component."
- Questioning the "potentialities of Marxism itself, which more than a few of its leaders accept as only one method among many."
- Differences "on policies of alliances and on the place of Chilean socialism among the progressive and revolutionary forces and the conservative and imperialist forces in today's world."
- "Somewhat more trivial difficulties (such as) local feuds, expectations about power-sharing, latent bossism, etc."

The PS-Nunez, in turn, is reaffirming "renewal" positions that to an extent confirm the diagnosis of the Almeyda people about their difficulties. Thus, according to its secretary general:

- "It is not possible today to understand the country, the contemporary world, within the traditional Leninist categories."
- "We are not for the dictatorship of the proletariat; we do not believe in a vanguard party that possesses the absolute truth."
- "We think that there are broader political forces than the traditional communist-socialist axis that can come up with the answers" that Chile today is demanding.

The Problems

The socialists must actually overcome many major problems to consolidate real unity. In point of fact, "Nunez" and "Almeyda" are just the temporary names of two long-range political and cultural programs. And in order for the unity that they are talking about to be historically relevant, not just a marriage of convenience, it must be a unity of programs, or else it will be short-lived and of little national significance.

Almeyda socialism represents an attempt to reclaim the old partisan banners: building a class-oriented revolutionary party with a clear-cut Marxist-Leninist profile that is within the international parameters of the socialist bloc and that aspires to build a common front with the Communist Party (PC). None of this is preventing the PS-Almeyda from pursuing, in the short term, a flexible policy of wide-ranging concerted action and of

low ideological intensity as part of its unchanging support for "common fronts" with the PC (United Left and PAIS [Broad Party of the Socialist Left], for example).

The PS-Nunez, in contrast, represents a program of socialist renewal along the lines of major democratic reforms of society. Its orientation is nationalist, Latin American and Western, in that order. Its ideology is based on libertarian Marxism, incorporating it into critical contemporary thought, which is also antidogmatic and nonbureaucratic, and looking to a knowledge of today's world for the elements to transcend it. Hence, it opts for a socialism that is more pragmatic than utopian, more realistic and open than abstract and enclosed around a stronghold of revolutionary faith. Consistent with its own view of politics, renewal socialism favors wide-ranging alliances of concerted democratic action and has spurred the formation of a "program current," the PPD [Party for Democracy].

The Tough Choices

In a word, the existence of these two programs goes well beyond the structures of the two Socialist parties. On the national level, they are part of the two hubs around which the traditional left and new left are reorganizing. On the international level, they reflect the late-20th-century revamping that progressive left-wing culture is undergoing in the world. So then, there are several real crossroads wrapped up in the issue of socialist unity in Chile: reform or revolution, Marxism-Leninism or critical reason, dictatorship of the proletariat or democracy, high regard for religion or militant atheism, cultural liberalism or ideological control, etc.

In the short term, the unification process poses the following quandaries: either move ahead and postpone the ideological debate or build by clarifying positions; either aim for tactical unity or establish a joint program; either establish ties to the bloc of real socialism or join the international movement of democratic forms of socialism; forge unity either along traditional lines or with the new elements in today's world; either place unity within the relatively narrow context of the "organizations" (Nunez and Almeyda parties) or place it within the larger framework of the democratic currents of society. The latter choice is, moreover, crucial. Here is just one example to illustrate why: On the one hand it would mean abolishing the PPD or reducing it to just its socialist manifestation, whereas on the other it would mean viewing socialist unity as a subordinate element within the democratic overhaul of Chilean society.

In short, one would think that the Socialists began to unite some time ago. Only, unity is being preached in several ways, depending on what inspires the programs and motivating ideas that are behind the call for it.

Colombia

Radio Station, Transportation Office Bombed

PA0604192689 Bogota Inravisión Television
Cadena 1 in Spanish 1737 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Report by Maria Eugenia Salazar]

[Text] Two terrorist bombings took place in Medellin on the night of 5 April. The first one was directed at the Colombian Radio Group's [Grupo Radial Colombiano] facilities. A high-powered explosive nearly destroyed this radio station's three-story headquarters. Only two people were working at the time. One of them was the audio operator, who suffered minor injuries. A previous bombing had taken place in September 1988.

Although the group's directors have stated categorically that they had not received any threats and did not know of any reason for the bombing, residents who suffered property loss due to shock waves said that they were expecting something like this to happen.

[Begin unidentified resident recording] It is quite clear that while the government is holding talks at the highest level, it does not realize the kinds of problems faced by the people. Our community faces a large number of problems, and we are not going to get any kind of protection. It is only fair that the government should put an end to this situation, whether it resorts to repression, or whatever is called for. We must join together and come out ahead. We cannot put up with further negligence from those who are authorized to govern. [end recording]

The other incident took place at the National Transportation Cooperative, causing damages worth approximately 1.5 million pesos. No victims were reported as a result of this incident.

* Business Group Criticizes Economic Plan

33480147a Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish
23 Feb 89 pp 1A, 8A

[Article by Carlos Pineros: "FENALCO Criticizes Economic Plan"]

[Text] The fact that, in 1989, the government will resort to issuing 58 billion pesos to finance its spending is causing serious unrest; in 1987 credit of that origin declined by 11 billion pesos.

Despite that reduction, inflation exceeded 28 percent last year. The 1989 goal is that it not exceed 24 percent, which is still very high. Moreover, expectations are not encouraging.

If the money in circulation increases 28 percent in 1989—it rose slightly over 25 percent in 1988—one observes that "any plan to counter higher prices will hardly be possible to implement." In essence, "there is agreement" on the rising tide of prices.

These concerns result from the first public analysis issued by any association concerning the government's economic program for 1989, namely, the National Federation of Businessmen [FENALCO].

The decontrol of interest rates and the expansion of money in circulation (cash reserves have declined) could lead to "a common, unfortunate mistake: thinking that a larger amount of money on the market will ensure a drop in interest."

The goal of reducing the fiscal deficit from 2.7 percent of the national product in 1988 to 2.4 percent in 1989 is insignificant, especially when the figure was 1 percent in 1987. According to the federation's president, Sabas Pretelt de la Vega, "It is disturbing that the reversal of the trend toward putting public finances on a sound footing is being confirmed."

The nearly 10 percent unemployment rate "is, regrettably, consistent with the goal of attaining a modest economic growth of 4.6 percent." As the Chenery Mission predicted, it would have to increase to 6 percent in order to reduce unemployment to historical figures (an average of 8 percent).

The government expects international reserves to increase by \$80 million, but it does so based on lofty goals: 50 percent growth in the value of oil sales, 22 percent more foreign investment, and great dynamism in new exports.

Maintaining the monetary correction (adjustment in savings and credit in relation to the performance of inflation) at 24 percent fosters expectations of higher prices. "Therefore, the correction would have to be reduced to 22 percent, without UPAC [Savings Certificates With Constant Purchasing Power] losing their attractiveness to savers."

The public investment plan diminishes the importance of the education, health, justice, transportation, mining, and electric power sectors. The largest shares will go for regional and urban development.

The industrial and agricultural-livestock strategies do not call for greater productivity. Generally speaking, "one does not note an express intention to accelerate economic growth." And this will have ominous consequences. "It is being admitted that the productive sector's weakness will continue in 1989."

"It is as if the virtual failure of the strategy were being admitted, and that agricultural-livestock production and productivity had not responded to the stimuli and the generous increase in public investment in agriculture during the past 3 years."

Commercial activity is still being ignored in the economic programs. No recognition is being given to its leading role in giving an impetus to production, employment, and supplies.

Nor is the government upset that its growth declined from 10.9 percent during the first quarter of 1988 to 5.3 percent at year's end, a deterioration that caused sales to fall short of those for the past 2 years.

*** Survey Finds Optimism in Business Sector**
33480147b Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish
8 Mar 89 pp 1A, 6A

[Text] Encouraging news amid so much tragedy: The signs of economic deterioration which distressed manufacturers and businessmen during the second half of 1988 are disappearing. In fact, the prospects for 1989 are very encouraging.

An opinion poll published in January by the Foundation for Higher Research on Development, FEDESARROLLO, detected a change of perception in industry and trade in favor of greater recovery.

Although "the decline in the dynamism of production has been curbed," FEDESARROLLO urged caution: "The indicators are far from the levels at the beginning of 1988."

The consistency of the recovery "will depend essentially on the management of economic policy," an important element for fulfillment of the private investment programs.

A total of 36 percent of business owners foresee increases of about 25 percent in their investments; this is by no means negligible, although it falls short of the figure offered in January 1988: 47 percent.

The performance of demand is also a focus of concern by business owners. If it is depressed, it will affect the investment rate.

Contraband has again become a serious concern of business owners. In the view of Sabas Pretelt de la Vega, President of the National Federation of Businessmen, FENALCO, it must be solved with economic rather than police decisions: flexibility for purchasing abroad, nonrefundable licenses, reduced tariffs, and decontrol of imports.

The manufacturers' economic expectations began to wane in February 1988, stabilized in November, and began recovering in December. Demand, orders, and inventories reflected that perception.

The decline in business prospects began in February 1988, and continued until August. There was a slight improvement by October, they touched bottom in December, and since then there has been a positive gain.

The demand followed the same course until November, when it began recovering. Inventories increased until July, and have tended to decline since December. Contraband increased between May and September, and has stabilized at a high level.

These indicators have also warded off the threat of greater unemployment, paving the way for a dynamic growth in the economy to help overcome serious problems that have effected the public's peace of mind.

No reference has been made to the impact which continuing violence might have on the economy's performance.

Opinions are divided when it comes to discerning the effect of Venezuela's economic shift on the Colombian economy. Some think that it will be positive, since there will be more exports to that market. Others are of the opinion that the devaluation of the bolivar will compensate for the elimination of subsidies.

Ecuador

Febres-Cordero Summoned to Court for Questioning
PA0504173989 Hamburg DPA in Spanish
1854 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Text] Quito, 4 Apr (DPA)—Former Ecuadoran President Leon Febres-Cordero, whose term in office ended in August 1988, was summoned today to appear before the Supreme Court of Justice. Febres-Cordero is being charged with "misappropriation of public funds."

Febres-Cordero will be asked to explain the disappearance of \$150,000 given by the Central Bank to the Presidency for a contract for a security and antiterrorism study. However, there is no document that proves that such a contract ever existed.

The summons was announced today at noon by the Supreme Court of Justice. Former President Leon Febres-Cordero has been given 10 days in which to appear before the court to answer questions.

On 22 February, during a his first public appearance since leaving office, Febres-Cordero assumed "full responsibility" for the use of the \$150,000 and threatened to "fight in the streets and public squares" if his son-in-law, Miguel Orellana, former private secretary of the Presidency and the person who personally handled that money, was brought to trial.

From his hiding place, Orellana—who is running from the law—said that the \$150,000 was used to hire an Israeli expert who reportedly carried out a study on the president's safety. However, the Armed Forces said that they had no knowledge of this study ever being made.

Throughout his 4-year administration, Febres-Cordero, a hard-line conservative, was accused of authoritarianism and abuse of power. Five of his ministers have also been accused of misappropriation of funds and are currently fleeing legal authorities.

Peru

Minister Seeks Increased IMF, World Bank Role
PY0604135089 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish
1040 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] Economy and Finance Minister Carlos Rivas Davila has said in Washington that although the Brady Plan is positive, it is not enough because it does not offer a complete solution to debtor countries' problems.

Rivas Davila has requested that the IMF and World Bank play an important role in reducing the foreign debt and in proposing initiatives to find a final solution to the problem.

Accord Banning Attacks on Nuclear Sites Presented
PY0604192789 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1301 GMT
6 Apr 89

[Text] Geneva, 6 Apr (EFE)—Felix Calderon, the Peruvian representative at the UN disarmament conference, today said that a political accord should be reached to ban attacks on nuclear facilities.

Calderon pointed out "the need to review all the aspects involved in the banning of these types of attacks in order to arrive at an agreement favorable to all countries."

Calderon said that "the nuclear facilities cannot be considered weapons in the strict sense of the word, but they are possible targets in case of an armed international conflict."

Calderon stated that "banning attacks on nuclear facilities cannot be regarded as a step toward disarmament but a measure based on the principle that opposes the use of force, aimed at safeguarding the lives of civilians."

He said that "the countries should not worry too much about the widespread use of radioactive materials. They should seek a way to prevent attacks on nuclear facilities in order to eliminate the risk of radioactive contamination."

Calderon stressed that "there should be an agreement to ban the use of radioactive materials for military purposes."

He added that "the effort to ban the use of radioactive materials for other than peaceful purposes is linked to the interest of definitively eradicating nuclear weapons in the future."

Venezuela

Disturbances Reported in Caracas, Merida *PA0504184189 Paris AFP in Spanish 1738 GMT 5 Apr 89*

[Text] Caracas, 5 Apr (AFP)—Local journalists have reported that student disturbances erupted again today in Caracas' densely populated Catia neighborhood and in the Andean city of Merida, 600 km southwest of Caracas. Soldiers had to be sent into Merida's streets to control the situation.

Radio Continente reported that the disturbances today in Catia, western Caracas, did not develop into a full-fledged riot.

Meanwhile, newsmen from the Merida newspaper FRONTERA told AFP that there were violent incidents on Merida's main avenues during a partially-successful strike called to protest President Carlos Andres Perez' "shock" economic program. Soldiers were rapidly deployed in Merida due to fears that the disturbances would spread to the University of the Andes.

A 22-year old man, Gonzalo Jurena, was shot to death by a policeman during a student riot in Catia yesterday, and hooded individuals set a public bus on fire near the Central University of Venezuela in central-western Caracas. Also yesterday, a group of youths tried to loot a supermarket in Caracas' crowded Propatia neighborhood, heightening tension.

The disturbances, sparked by bus drivers' refusals to honor the half-price student fare decreed by the government, began in Maracaibo, 480 km west of Caracas, on Monday. A bus and a police car were set on fire that day,

and a pharmacy was looted. After several attempts to loot stores yesterday, soldiers were sent into the streets to keep the situation under control.

Minor incidents also occurred yesterday in Barquisimeto, 250 km southwest of Caracas, and in Maracay, 70 km west of the capital.

This new street violence follows the riots and looting that began on 27 February after a hike in public transportation fares. The toll of those riots is 276 dead and \$150 million in damages.

Tension continues to grow today because of a 4-hour nationwide university strike planned for tomorrow.

Japanese Deputy Finance Minister Visits Perez *PA0604024089 Caracas Venezolana de Television Canal 8 in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Apr 89*

[Text] Japanese Deputy Finance Minister (Michiko Kuni) recently paid a courtesy visit to Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez.

The Japanese official expressed his country's interest in future trade with Venezuelan nontraditional products. In a statement to reporters, (Kuni) stressed the Japanese Government's support for the Brady plan as a means to help solve the Third World's foreign debt problem.

[Begin (Kuni) recording; given in Spanish translation] The Japanese Finance Ministry is currently studying the most important aspects of the Brady plan, which has already been discussed at the IMF meeting. We still do not have the final results of the study being conducted by the Japanese Finance Ministry, but we are willing to help find a formula that will help to solve the foreign debt problem [End recording]

